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13 April 1982

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BRIEFS

CANADIAN DELEGATION VISITS--Cabinda, 26 Mar (ANGOP)--The Canadian delegation which has been paying a working visit to the Angolan province of Cabinda since last Tuesday, yesterday visited the "Saidy Mingas" agricultural cooperative situated in the Tando-Zinge commune. During the visit, the delegation met with officials of the cooperative in order to examine jointly various problems facing them. At the end of the meeting, the delegation expressed its desire to give material support to the peasants and the partners in the cooperative. The delegation, it was pointed out, comprises the following organizations: "Cuso" (Canadian University Service for Overseas), Suco (Canadian University Service) and the Oxfam-Canada which assist in the overall project of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Angolan secretariat of state for social affairs. The project is aimed at achieving the socio-economic integration of the repatriated people of the Tando-Zinge commune in Cabinda Province. [Text] [AB261517 Luanda ANGOP in French 1420 GMT 26 Mar 82]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROGRAM--Luanda, 30 Mar (ANGOP)--In a ministerial council resolution dated 25 February and signed by the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the government authorizes the implementation of a foreign investment project in Angola. The project is for the exploitation of oil zone one. The resolution was published in the official gazette. The decision also authorizes the signing of contracts for the sharing of the corresponding production between Sonangol and Agip SPA. It will be recalled that these contracts were signed a few days ago. [Text] [AB301541 Luanda ANGOP in French 1410 GMT 30 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/753

FRENCH, AMERICANS COMPETE FOR GAS LIQUEFACTION PLANT

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Mar 82 p 44

[Article by Bruno Dethomas]

[Text] Since technological mastery of energy systems is one guarantee of exports for decades to come, the battle underway in Cameroon between French and American firms to supply the gas liquefaction process appears to be a decisive one.

The contract is certainly a modest one--between \$25 million and \$30 million--but it brings in its train the engineering and construction of the liquefaction plant, and that will be worth some \$2 billion. Apart from the contract, the question is whether gas liquefaction is to be a U.S. monopoly.

Cameroon, which has hired the Mobil and Total oil companies as consultants, notified the TECHNIP firm by telex in December that it intended to adopt the French process on condition that Paris confirm the financing terms.

Three Processes

France, which is contemplating purchasing part of the Cameroonian gas, seems ready to provide \$800 million (4.8 billion francs) for that project at 10 percent, with the amount to be repaid in 10 years. For its part, the United States is prepared to lend \$1 billion for 18 years at 12 percent through EXIMBANK. The French answer, which reached Yaounde at the end of December, did not satisfy the Cameroonians. They expressed surprise at the insurance premium (0.05 percent) required by COFACE [French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade], even though that rate is always added to interest rates granted by Paris. Was it real surprise or a pretext? In any case, Yaounde has decided to reexamine all the data in the contract. And its decision to review the situation coincided--simply a coincidence?--with the visit to Cameroon by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, who, according to the weekly BUSINESS WEEK, did not conceal his opinion: "Our technology is very definitely superior to theirs, while their financing terms are superior to ours."

Incidentally, that idea of U.S. technological superiority was expanded upon by the managers of Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. James F. Dempsey, the firm's vice president, told BUSINESS WEEK that TECHNIP wanted to make the Cameroonians "guinea pigs" for a laboratory technology "in one of the industries where American technology is still predominant."

Excluding the cascade process, which is used in the oldest installations and is not patented, there are three gas liquefaction processes: those developed by Pritchard (Great Britain), Air Products, and TECHNIP.

Pritchard can offer scarcely more than three liquefaction lines at Skikda, Algeria as an example of a heavy unit, and that is an unconvincing reference due to the very numerous difficulties experienced at those installations.

So the competition is basically between TECHNIP and Air Products. The Americans have some weighty references: in Indonesia and Algeria--the two chief exporters of liquefied gas at present--they have imposed their technology. And 80 percent of the units already built or under construction are based on their process.

Even so, the Cameroonian would not be "guinea pigs" for TECHNIP. In the 1960's, the French firm cooperated with Algeria's CAMEL [Algerian Liquid Methane Company] in installing the first liquefaction unit ever built. In Skikda, following initial difficulties with corrosion, TECHNIP's first three lines showed performance superior to that produced by Air Products. The French company was chosen by the Algerians in 1979 to build the nine liquefaction lines at LNG-3 in Arzew--a contract broken since then by the change in Algeria's gas export policy--and by Canada for the pilot project in the Arctic.

TECHNIP's managers say that the improvement made to their process (mixed refrigeration) provides a performance superior to that of Air Products (on the order of 10 percent for the Canadian project) at a lower investment (from 10 to 15 percent less).

The decision by the Yaounde authorities--which should be reached in the next few days--followed by a decision by Nigeria's leaders, who have just received the new projects for that country's natural gas resources, will be decisive for the future in a market whose growth is certain.

Market With a Future

Natural gas reserves are close to those of petroleum, but natural gas consumption is half as great. As a hydrocarbon, it is the best substitute for black gold. Trade in natural gas is therefore going to grow, since production is declining in some of the chief consumer countries (the United States and the EEC) or is even practically nonexistent (Japan).

Pipeline deliveries are fast reaching their limits: from Mexico and Canada to the United States, from the USSR, Norway, and--perhaps in an unforeseeable future--Iran to Europe, and, lastly, from Algeria to Europe via Sicily and, later, Spain.

In this field, France will be far, for example, from finding enough industrial orders to offset its orders for gas from the Soviet Union, due to the simple fact that its industry does not manufacture the 56-inch pipe required for the gas pipeline that will link Siberia to West Europe.

A sizable share of the EEC's imports and all of Japan's will thus be supplied by LNG (liquefied natural gas). Because of the volume of the gas, it is essential to

liquefy it by cooling it to cryogenic temperatures (-160°C, which reduces the volume 635 times) so that it can be shipped by LNG tanker.

If the American company, whose country is not a purchaser of LNG, wins the Cameroonian and Nigerian contracts, it will have imposed its monopoly for good. That is not desirable for Europe, which is the chief potential purchaser of LNG from Africa and, perhaps, from Argentina, Trinidad and Tobago, and even the Persian Gulf area.

11798
CSO: 4719/693

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

TRUCE BETWEEN MILITARY REGIME, OPPOSITION 'OVER'

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Mar 82 p 693

[Article by Mark Doyle]

[Text]

THE SIX-MONTH honeymoon truce between the military authorities and the opposition in the Central African Republic is over, and the consequences of the divorce have put President Mitterrand's Africa policy firmly in the spotlight. Following an attempted coup masterminded by M. Ange Patassé, the leader of the *Mouvement pour la Libération du Peuple Centrafricain (MLPC)*, Head of State General André Kolingba has purged his government of *MLPC* members and destroyed M. Patassé's residence at Kilometre Dix. M. Patassé escaped the attack, fled to the French Embassy in Bangui and requested political asylum.

In Paris, the embarrassment is acute; President Mitterrand has sent his personal Adviser on African Affairs, M. Guy Penne, to Bangui to try to find a compromise, and has meanwhile contacted friendly African governments to help him out of the *impasse*. As *West Africa* went to press the Central African army had surrounded the French Embassy in Bangui and the French troops, who number some 1200 (about 300 in the capital) had been put on alert.

There were rumours, inevitably, in both Paris and Bangui, of a "left wing Barracuda", and the French Socialist Party are split on the issue. M. Lionel Jospin, the Secretary of the Party has even found it necessary to deny sympathy for M. Patassé. General Kolingba demanded extradition, and gave the French negotiators a deadline. At the moment of going to press, Paris was continuing to refuse to hand over M. Patassé. A suggestion from M. Penne that he be handed to a neighbouring country pending further negotiations had been rejected.

M. Patassé arrived back in Bangui at the end of February after five months in France. A crowd of up to 10,000 greeted him at the airport.

Following the display of support at the airport, a leaflet was distributed the day before the coup attempt was announced on the radio. The leaflet, from a previously unknown group calling itself the *Front de Libération du Centrafricaine (FROLICA)*, accused General Kolingba of "treason". The similarities in the wording and production of the *FROLICA* leaflet gave rise to strong suspicions that it had come from M. Patassé's residence at Kilometre Dix. The same day, M. Patassé told journalists that he considered himself "the President of the Republic". He added: "The people are no longer afraid of guns. General Kolingba is a traitor to them. I alone represent constitutional legitimacy. There is a power vacuum and I am going to fill it by becoming Head of State. I am now waiting for General Kolingba to pass power to me".

M. Patassé's optimistic tone was not justified. The leaflet, and the unrest which it stirred up, put the authorities on the alert. Road blocks were set up around Bangui and troops were sent to the *quartiers populaires* where M. Patassé is known to have support, such as Fou, Bongondo and boy-Rabe. The soldiers had had enough. The General's tactics had previously been to integrate the opposition or leave them to their own devices rather than to risk creating martyrs and inflame tribal tensions. The leader of the Front Patriotique, Dr. Abel Goumba, for example, was made Rector of the University of Bangui earlier this year (though he insists that this

does not represent a compromise) and a former member of the *MLPC* had been given a top job in the Franco-Central African Tobacco Corp. Opposition elements in the armed forces were allowed to stay at their posts after General Kolingba took power despite the fact that all political activity was banned.

The purge had probably begun, and was almost certainly planned, before General François Bozize announced on National Radio that he had taken power. General Bozize, known for his sympathies with M. Patassé, echoed his mentor's words and accused General Kolingba of "treason". The announced takeover was shortlived and confined to the radio station; within minutes, the Commander of the Gendarmerie, Colonel Diallo, came on the air to deny Bozize's claims. The Colonel is reportedly a close confidante of General Kolingba and was denounced in the *FROLICA* tract as a "senegalo-yakoma" (the yakoma tribe dominate the Military Committee for National Redress).

The military response gathered momentum the next day. Exuberant demonstrations at Kilometre Cinq and in the *quartiers populaires* were quashed. Then loyal soldiers moved against *MLPC* leaders. At least five officers of the Gendarmerie and two from the army were arrested. The whereabouts of General Bozize and another suspected of involvement in the coup, General Mbaikoua, are unknown.

A ministerial shuffle was announced, described by the military as "slight", apparently in an attempt to minimise tension (see page 748). Generals Bozize and Mbaikoua were dropped, as were two

other ministers known for their links with M. Patassé, Quartermaster Timothée Marboua (Economy and Finance) and Lt-Col. Martin Dokossi (Trade and Industry).

The presence of M. Patassé and his armed supporters at Kilometre Dix was by this time considered intolerable, over the weekend of March 6-7 the army moved in with vigour, destroying M. Patassé's residence and setting fire to that of the vice-president of the *MLPC*, M. Debozen di. It is not clear whether M. Patassé was actually in residence at the time — he had been wanted by the authorities since the day after the radio announcement — but in any event he escaped to the French Embassy on the Saturday. M. Patassé entered the grounds of the Embassy on a moped, dressed in a boubou, according to one report.

Although General Grelombe, the newly appointed Information Minister, has attempted to play down estimates of the casualties of the purge, it is certain that it was very violent. Estimates went as high as 50 people dead and several hundred wounded, mainly resulting from clashes at M. Patassé's residence.

M. Penne flew to Bangui on March 9. The French External Relations Ministry are said to be "examining the affair in the light of France's well known attitude towards political refugees". (France traditionally grants asylum to those who flee their countries for political reasons.) M. Penne went straight into talks with General Kolingba. Those talks were bound to be heated; according to the Information Minister, M. Patassé "is an international criminal and must be handed over". We are in Bangui, not in Paris."

CSO: '700/1015

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

'AWKWARD ASPECTS' OF FRANCE'S INVOLVEMENT NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3371, 15 Mar 82 p 692

[Text]

WHAT DO you do when, after having financed one of Africa's embarrassments for several years, you organise a *coup d'état* by flying in along with your troops the *président de rechange*; then after a reasonable period of troubled times, an Army General stages his own *coup*, then one of the politicians to whom you have been giving asylum for five months returns home and boldly pronounces that he is the rightful tenant of power; and then the ruling General razes the temeritous politician's house (and perhaps his political organisation as well) to the ground, and the said politician seeks refuge in your very own embassy in Bangui?

Central Africa appears to be developing its vocation as the arena where France gets shown up for the most awkward aspects of its pretty-near unrivalled intimacy of involvement in the political affairs of those countries to which it is, as the saying goes, linked "culturally, historically, and politically".

It is almost an ironic and flippant reflection to make that France traditionally grants asylum to those who flee their countries for political reasons. In this case, Ange Patassé, a prominent politician, was fleeing from a situation for which the French would be hard pressed to reject successfully at least some responsibility.

A further element of near farce is the demand made by the Central African Information Minister that Ange Patassé must be handed over as an international criminal . . . "we are in Bangui not in Paris". Are those days really gone when Bangui was only a Concorde's jump away from the Elysée Palace for a sparkling spot of hunting?

The new Socialist Government of François Mitterrand will have to wriggle well to sort out the repercussions of the curious case of Ange Patassé. It cannot hand him back, but on this basis, its future interventions in Central African politics will have to recommence in an infinitely more humble way.

CSO: 4700/1015

OAU INTEGRITY SAID TO BE AT STAKE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3371, 15 Mar 82 p 692

[Text]

DR. ISHAYA AUDU, Nigeria's Foreign Minister, has been quoted from Nairobi as saying that Nigeria could pull its troops out of the Organisation of African Unity peace-keeping force in Chad, if there is no attempt to arrive at a political solution by June 30, as foreseen in the OAU peace plan. There is also concern in OAU circles that the February 28 ceasefire, also part of the OAU plan, should be observed.

All the signs are that, in spite of the presence of OAU troops in a number of strategic locations, such as the town of Ati in central Chad, fighting is still going on. Hissen Habre, the dissident former Defence Minister, has said he is observing the ceasefire, but on the side of the GUNT (Transitional Government of National Unity) there has been no such declaration. Since February 28 Vice-President, Colonel Kamougue, has twice clearly indicated the GUNT's attachment to a military solution, and spoken of efforts being made to recapture the important town of Oum Hadjer, which lies between Ati and the Habré stronghold of Abeché, near the Sudan border. The loss of Oum Hadjer he admitted was due to "military disorganisation" on the part of the GUNT.

The GUNT, in any case, has never accepted the prescriptions made by the OAU at their special Nairobi meeting on Chad in mid-February. The GUNT may be a fragile amalgam of political factions, with only a fictionally united fighting force, but it has one unifying factor: no negotiation with Habre. If that is ever changed, the GUNT would surely collapse.

The GUNT also feel let down by the OAU whose support they had imagined

more substantial. President Goukhouni Weddeye, in particular, having gone out on a limb in requesting the Libyans to leave, has been irked, first of all at the limited mandate of the OAU troops, and then at being reminded by the Nairobi meeting that the GUNT was an OAU creation in the first place (i.e. has a slender constitutional claim to power).

It is scarcely surprising therefore that Colonel Gaddafi, after maintaining a discreet silence on Chad since last November, should have referred, in his speech opening the 13th Africa Cup in Tripoli early this month, to the "bitter and bloody struggle presently taking place in Chad," and the fact that, after peace had been achieved, and life spared, everything should collapse after the withdrawal of Libyan troops. This is Gaddafi's strongest card; whatever fears may have been raised by the operation, it did undeniably bring a "Libyan peace" to Chad. If he had not talked of mergers, and been more willing to work with the OAU, the Libyans might still be there.

Although the Libyan leader made no reference to the OAU, what Dr. Audu calls "the integrity of the organisation" is clearly at stake, as much over Chad as on the Sahara question. President Moi has now sent an envoy to Chad, who has, among other things, to discuss the finances of the peacekeeping force, but presumably will also see whether life can be breathed into the OAU peace plan, bearing in mind Dr. Audu's statement: "President Goukhouni's rejection of the peace plan should not be considered final."

CSO: 4700/1015

CHAD

FRENCH MINISTER COT CALLS SITUATION DETERIORATING DAILY

AB021834 Paris AFP in French 1727 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 2 Apr (AFP)--The situation in Ndjamen a is still very chaotic and is deteriorating daily as far as public services and utilities are concerned, Jean Perre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development, said in Paris on Friday.

During a luncheon organized by the Eurafrican Press Association, the minister said that Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] was finding it "increasingly difficult to cope with the situation" and added that he himself was not "very optimistic" about the outcome of the situation in Chad.

"France," the minister indicated, "has neither the means nor the desire to solve the problems in Chad as they should be solved by the Chadians themselves or, failing that, by the OAU, but without outside interference." Mr Cot recalled that France supported the OAU's initiatives in Chad and the GUNT is recognized by the OAU as the legal government.

"We have obtained the withdrawal of foreign troops, we have supported the OAU in the deployment of an inter-African force and we are pursuing our reconstruction efforts, but we have no intention of going further," the minister said.

In another development, Mr Cot indicated that the reorganization of France's relations with southern Africa would take time. France, he said, hopes to strengthen its links with the Frontline States.

The minister referred, in this connection, to the cooperation agreement signed with Mozambique and to that which is about to be signed with Angola. France supports the proposed construction of a hydroelectric dam in the northeast of Mozambique, called "Cabora Bassa II" on the Zambezi River which would ensure, Mr Cot stressed, a "degree of independence in the area of energy" for the Frontline States vis-a-vis South Africa.

The minister further recalled that France strictly adhered to the embargo on arms supplies to South Africa and was seeking ways and means of becoming "less involved" in economic exchange with that country.

CSO: 4719/760

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

LEADER IN MOROCCO--Rabat, 30 Mar (MAP)--The president of Equatorial Guinea, Mbasogo Nguema Teodoro, arrived in Rabat today on a private visit to Morocco for several days during which time he will conduct talks with the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, on the current situation in the African continent and on bilateral relations. [LD301752 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Mar 82]

CSO: 4704/14

BRIEFS

FORMER OFFICIALS IN LAGOS--Lagos, 13 Mar--Two top executives of former Ghanaian President Hilla Limann's Government are reported to be seeking political asylum in Nigeria. The government-owned daily TIMES said today that Kwesi Bossmann, former Propaganda Secretary of Mr Limann's party, and Kweku Osei Owusu, former party secretary for the Subim constituency in Ashanti, walked into its office Thursday looking "scared, haggard and unkempt." The men, who were said to have been sleeping under a flyover bridge since they arrived in Lagos on Tuesday, have appealed to President Shehu Shagari and Nigerians for help and support. Describing their ordeal, they told the newspaper they had been under arrest since they surrendered to the police on the appeal of Jerry Rawlings, the former Flight Lieutenant who toppled President Limann on New Year's Eve. They said they had been tortured and questioned at an army camp before they managed to escape. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Mar 82 p 15]

IDLE LANDS TAKEOVER, CHIEFS' CONTRIBUTION--The government has announced that it will soon take over all available idle lands in the country for agricultural purposes, Mr Atukwei Okai, Greater Accra Regional Secretary, said in Accra. He said that this formed part of the government's policy of ensuring that Ghanaians cultivated food to feed themselves, instead of depending on aid from abroad. Addressing a gathering of chiefs in the Ga-Adangbe Traditional Area, Mr. Okai regretted that although Ghana had vast land suitable for farming, past governments had failed to work out proper agricultural policies that would mobilise people to undertake farming to feed themselves. Mr. Okai stressed that the PNDC was determined to do away with the "old system of farming from offices by mobilising all available people into the farming sector." Mr. Okai called on all chiefs within the region to make available to the government 100 bags of maize at the end of the present farming season as their contribution towards the success of the agricultural programme, launched by Flt-Lt. Rawlings on March 6. The chiefs assured the Secretary that they had already decided to embark on such projects, and would also provide cassava, plantain and other produce. They however, appealed to the government to provide them with tractors to help them in the project. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 824]

GBC AFFAIRS--A three man committee has been inaugurated to probe the affairs of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC]. Its terms of reference include an inquiry into the operations of the corporation and its general administrative machinery with the view to determining areas of waste especially in the use of assets, finances, stores purchases, current procedures in use as well as possible misuse, embezzlement or misappropriation. The committee will examine any iniquities in the handling of tough matters such as appointments, promotions, training and staff development. It will also study whether the present structure of the corporation gives rise to the problems of the organization or militates against its smooth running. The committee is to make recommendations to the provisional national defense council. The members are Dr Kwasi Botchway of the faculty of law, University of Ghana, Legon; E. A. Nortey, a management and productivity adviser, and Mr C. Y. Dzigah, engineer and system analyst. The committee is expected to finish its work in 2 or 3 months depending on circumstances. The acting director general of the corporation, Mr Kwame Karaikari, who inaugurated the committee today on behalf of the secretary for information, also introduced the members to management and asked them for its cooperation in their work. On behalf of the members, Mr Dzigah said the role of the committee is to look for only facts and in doing this it will not rely on hearsay. The objective he said is by meeting the terms of reference to help review the GBC and make it a better organization. [Text] [AB011940 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Apr 82]

GASOLINE SUPPLY ENSURED--The office of the provisional National Defense Council has announced that it has been made aware of public anxiety arising out of long queues at some petrol filling stations in the greater Accra area and certain parts of the country. A statement from the council said this situation has been caused by the inadvertent disruption of crude oil supply from the country's traditional sources and this has necessitated rationing of the stock of finished products to meet the resumption of regular crude oil supply. The statement assured the public that efforts to ensure regular and normal crude oil supplies are well advanced and that the situation would soon return to normal. [Text] [AB301857 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/1022

SEKOU TOURE SAID TO REMAIN 'NOBODY'S PUPPET'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 759

[Text]

GUINEA'S FOREIGN policy has always been characterised by non-conformity. From the first spectacular act of saying "no" to General de Gaulle in 1958, Sékou Touré was the odd man out among the presidents of former French colonies, the one who did not fit into the system. Not surprisingly he sought friendships where he could, some of which lasted, some of which did not. Some wrote him off as hopelessly compromised with the Eastern bloc, but this was to misunderstand his genuine attachment to non-alignment.

On a West African level, the real and painful isolation of Guinea led its president to seek greater unity with a few like-minded neighbours; hence the Guinea-Mali union, and the Ghana-Guinea-Mali union, both of which proved to be more states of mind than practical attempts at mergers. Nonetheless Guinea has continued the experiment with regional groupings — abortively with the grouping of Senegal River States in the late 1960s, more recently with the OMVG (the Organisation for the Development of the Gambia River) and the Mano River Union (MRU).

Guinea has also been one of the main champions of the ECOWAS idea, having been there on the ground floor when the political movement towards ECOWAS started in Monrovia in 1968. Because of practical difficulties arising from the real problems of the Guinea economy and currency, her commitment to all extra-territorial schemes has tended to be restricted, and couched more in the language of future projects, but the manifest good intentions of the Guinea authorities have always been plain. The reconciliations with neighbours in the late 'seventies made the situation easier.

Reaction to President Sékou Touré's latest call for Guinea-Mali integration is therefore likely to be a mixture of fascination and prudent examination. Fascination, in particular, because the old master seems to have lost none of his magic and capacity to inspire. The integration of the two countries, he said, was in the interest of their two peoples as an "historical necessity" (they had in fact

always been one) and as a beacon for African unity.

Greater fascination may be aroused by his support for "the dynamic path of the revival of the former Mali" whose present-day lungs are the actual Mali and Guinea. The call to revive the Mali empire, at its height in the 14th and 15th centuries, and which still has a profound cultural imprint on half a dozen West African states, is something that has very rarely been expressed politically.

In practical terms, prudent examination is necessary, simply because past experience has shown how difficult it is to mount projects for uniting any two African countries. Guinea, in particular, with its unconvertible currency, has met insuperable practical problems in any past proposed unions (Mali, Ghana, Sierra Leone). It may be that Mali, on the rebound from its failure to achieve entry to the West African Monetary Union, might agree to try again, but having had *de facto* convertibility with the franc zone, and the backing of the French franc, even the present improved state of Guinea's finances is hardly likely to be sufficient inducement.

Internationally, Guinea's opening to the West has been much mentioned. In spite of the continuing internal rigidity of the regime, both politically and financially, there has been a progression of investments from all over the world, with the West inevitably leading the way. This has been accompanied by increasingly cordial political relations. With the Americans there has always been a strong connection, only briefly disrupted by the Conakry invasion of 1970. But there was a *détente* with Western European powers during the 1970s, based above all on the new period of good relations with France inaugurated by President Giscard d'Estaing.

Giscard was partly anxious to show that he was not interested in old Gaullist feuds, and partly interested in the real investment opportunities that Guinea has to offer, above all in the mining sector. This has not been quite the *rentrée en force* that was possibly expected. Although President Giscard paid an official visit to Guinea, it was never reciprocated, possibly because of the continuing existence of important Guinean opposition elements who presented not only a political embarrassment but a security threat. With President Mitterrand in power, relations have been cool, in spite of the general enthusiasm for the French socialists in Africa. This has been linked to the Socialists' concern for human rights in Guinea. Even so, the slow reorientation has continued. The cordial strengthening of relations with the EEC, once anathema to Sékou Touré in the early 1960s, is one example (see article on page 806).

The increasing emphasis on Islam is also a case in point. The Guinea President's new-found role as mediator in the Iran-Iraq war may be seen as teaming up with the conservatives of the Gulf, or simply an extension of his old non-aligned commitment (keeping out the superpowers). What has surprised more is his absolute alignment against Polisario, officially explained in terms of OAU rules, but also perhaps related to the influence of conservative Islam. Sékou Touré may also be mindful of the fact that in 1984 he is to host the OAU, a condition that causes many to mature their attitudes. Whatever form his political evolution may take, it is still possible to affirm as this journal did in 1970, that Sékou Touré is "nobody's puppet".

CSO: 4700/1015

MISSION TO EEC ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN INDUSTRIAL AID

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 806

[Article by Veronica Forrester]

[Text]

SEVEN ministers from Guinea visited the European Commission recently to try to arouse European interest in a major scheme to develop the iron ore reserves at Mount Nimba. The delegation, which was led by the Guinean Minister of Mines, Mr. Ismail Touré, emphasised the enormous iron ore potential of Guinea during talks with EEC commissioners Pisani, Davignon and Ortoli.

Despite the Guinean authorities' confidence that the Mifergui mining scheme can now get off the ground, the financing plan seems far from complete. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at \$1,000m. and, according to the Guineans, a third of the funds have still to be found. Moreover, the World Bank, which is supposed to be one of the main backers, appears to have still not made any firm commitments on its involvement in the project (potentially of the order of \$200m.).

The Guinean delegation arrived in Brussels soon after hearing reports of EEC interest in providing a \$500m. loan to Brazil to develop its iron ore potential. At the beginning of February the Brazilian Planning Minister came to Brussels to discuss the possibility of receiving a loan to develop the resources at Carajas, and subsequently supply iron ore to the EEC. The Brazilian and Guinean projects are thus in direct competition when it comes to marketing in the Community. Both involve high grade ore but reserves in Guinea are larger than those in Brazil. Guinea's reserves at Mount Nimba are alone estimated at 800m. tons. Mr. Touré also

pointed out that there are other iron ore reserves in the Simandou range and Guinea has now asked the Community to finance a study of resources there.

EEC experts are weighing up the advantages and disadvantages of both projects. The Brazilian scheme involves substantial investment in infrastructure, notably laying 1,000 kms of railway line and developing port facilities to export the ore. Infrastructure costs in Guinea are substantially less. Mr. Touré emphasised that Guinea has reached an agreement with Liberia over the export of iron ore from the Mifergui scheme. Only 20 kms of additional railway line are needed to link Guinea up to the Liberian railway network and thereby to the Liberian port of Buchanan.

While EEC officials listened with interest to the Mifergui project, they made no commitments. No finance would be available from the Lomé II aid programme for Guinea for this project but the ministers are sounding out the possibility of a loan from the European Investment Bank.

The Guinea delegation also discussed EEC aid allocations under the Lomé II Convention. The Community is currently financing a study of the Konkouré integrated project which involves building a hydro-electric dam on the River Konkouré, which could supply power to an aluminium smelting plant. The aim is to build a 750MW dam which would enable 150-200,000 tons of aluminium to be produced annually at a plant at Fria. The study will not be completed before the end of the year, but the Guinean delegation asked the

Commission to help to stimulate interest in the scheme.

The Konkouré project would involve an enormous investment of between \$2,000m. and \$3,000m. Potential donors include the World Bank, BADEA, Arab Funds, French bilateral aid and assistance from the European Investment Bank. So far initial pledges only cover about a tenth of the total cost.

While the Guinean delegation suggested that talks with aluminium manufacturers were progressing well, they asked EEC Development Commissioner, Edgard Pisani, to organise a meeting with manufacturers to convince them of the desirability of taking part in the Konkouré scheme. Mr. Pisani said he was impressed with the riches of Guinea and hoped to organise such a meeting before the summer, at the same time pointing out that the results of the study would not be known before the end of the year. One major problem

experienced in Guinea is the cost of power and which needs to be examined more closely before embarking on the intended production of aluminium. Guinea also wants to export most of the production to the EEC.

Despite the lengthy discussion of large-scale industrial projects, the main thrust of EEC aid to Guinea under Lomé II is in the agricultural sector. Out of the 74m. ecu (1 ecu=about \$1.10) allocated to Guinea, 28m. ecu has been earmarked for rural development, 9m. for housing schemes, 9m. for social development covering education and health, 7.5m. for transport, 7.5m. for energy projects and 2m. for the mining sector. The largest agricultural scheme concerns cotton production in Kankan in eastern Guinea. This is an integrated scheme involving cotton and food production. Under the Lomé I Convention, the EEC released 1.6m. ecu and a further 7m. has been earmarked under the Lomé II Convention.

CSO: 4700/1015

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES--Guinea Bissau's exports for the first half of 1981 totalled about 4.3m. pounds, according to a recent report from the Ministry of Trade. Industrial, agricultural and sea products headed the list. The main clients were Spain, Senegal and China. Imports for the same period were about 15.5 m. pounds. The main suppliers were Portugal, Sweden, China and the United States, according to the ministry. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 809]

CSO: 4700/1023

BRIEFS

HASSAN II MESSAGE--A four-man high power delegation arrived in Monrovia today from the Kingdom of Morocco with a special message from King Hassan II to head of state CIC [commander in chief] Samuel K. Doe. The delegation, headed by Moroccan Minister of Information, Youth and Sport Dr Abdelwahad Belkeziz, comprised a member of parliament, the special adviser to the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and the assistant to the minister of information. At the airport to meet the Moroccan delegation were Information Minister Col Gray D. Allison; the charge d'affaires of the Moroccan Embassy, (Abdelaziz Taleh), a special assistant to the information minister, (Elbot Eldon); and the senior deputy chief of protocol, Ibrahim (Duke) among others. Speaking at the VIP lounge, Information Minister Allison commended relations between Liberia and Morocco and expressed the need for communication links between the two countries. The Moroccan information minister thanked Mr Allison and the Liberia Government for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation. [Text] [AB011945 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 82]

MONROVIA PROPERTY TAX--The People's Redemption Council has issued Decree No 61 empowering the Monrovia City Corporation to enact all necessary municipal laws and ordinances and collect all real property taxes as may be necessary for city purposes. The decree, which became effective 19 March, states that the city corporation of Monrovia will also perform all other necessary acts that are (?compatible) with the general laws of Liberia. The decree also states that 40 percent of all real property taxes collected by the Monrovia City Corporation should be retained by the city corporation for development and infrastructural projects in the city, while the remaining 60 percent of all real property taxes collected by the city corporation will be deposited into the revenue of the central government, the PRC decree said. The decree further said the collection of real property taxes by the Monrovia City Corporation will take effect as from 1 July 1982. According to the decree, provisions promulgated under the decree applied only to the city corporation of Monrovia and it shall not be construed or interpreted as an amendment, abrogation or change of the unitary [words indistinct] centralize functioning of the government of the republic. [Text] [AB262038 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 26 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/1020

MAURITIUS

PAUL BERENGER WRITES ON MMM SEARCH FOR MODERATE SOCIALISM

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 21 Jan 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Paul R. Berenger, secretary general of the MMM: "Democratic, Nonaligned, and Modern Mauritian Socialism"]

[Text] For 12 years now, and today as yesterday, the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] has been militating for democratic, nonaligned and modern Mauritian socialism.

First of all, Mauritian. In its very inspiration.

Since late 1969, our struggle has had its roots in our country's history, which we have revived through communalism.

Since late 1969 we have been saying no to imported models.

For as long as we have existed as a national party, Rodrigues and the other islands which form the Mauritian nation and state have never been forgotten or neglected.

Next, democratic socialism. Profoundly democratic.

Our party was created by children of May 1968 for whom socialism was and remains synonymous with liberty, creativity, authenticity, spontaneity. With life.

Since 1968, the people who 1 year later would create the MMM, condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Soviet tanks after having condemned American aggression in Vietnam.

Since then, we have uncompromisingly denounced those who trample upon liberty, wherever they do it--in Chile, in South Africa, in El Salvador, in Afghanistan, or in Poland--and whatever affiliation they claim.

Today as yesterday, without wanting, for all that, to lecture others, we say that we are going to build socialism in Mauritius with political pluralism and democracy and without witch-hunting.

The more difficult this undertaking, the more unyielding will be our determination.

Nonaligned socialism as well. Fiercely nonaligned with respect to the two superpowers before being of equally fierce independence with respect to all foreign powers.

Since late 1969, we have rejected bloc politics and to the utmost of our ability we have been fighting to put an end to Yalta, at the same time taking our place resolutely at the side of the Third World peoples in the North-South conflict, in the Middle East, in South Africa, in so-called West Africa, and everywhere else where liberty and the rights of Third World peoples are being flouted.

With the object of guaranteeing this nonalignment and this fierce independence, we are giving privileged status to our relations with India, leftist France, Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Canada, Australia, the Scandinavian countries, and tomorrow, with China and Mexico. And it is also with this object, among others, that we are already working on the development of as advanced regional cooperation as possible but with strict respect for respective circumstances and independences.

In the name of nonalignment and this fierce independence, we will not tolerate foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of our country, either today or tomorrow.

Finally, modern socialism. A socialism profoundly and permanently preoccupied with management and efficiency, which endeavors to learn all the lessons of the failures experienced elsewhere and which turns its back on the nationalization of enterprises and the bureaucratization of society in general.

We know that the electorate will ultimately judge us in terms of unemployment and inflation, here as elsewhere, and this in an international context of ruthless competition and in the context of a catastrophic local economic heritage.

It is this aspect of things which explains why, while since late 1969 we have without the slightest ambiguity taken our place in the camp of the workers and their unions, the farmers, fishers and their cooperatives, youth and the unemployed, we go on to say to the business leaders as well--who, under a leftist government in Mauritius, will respect the electorate's verdict--that they, too, will have an important role to play in helping our country, which today is dog-tired and winded, lift its head and make a new start.

Our country can only make this new start within the framework of democratic, nonaligned and modern Mauritian socialism for which we have been militating for 12 years and which the MMM and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] are today preparing to translate into reality after the coming general elections.

9380

CSO: 4719/586

ADMINISTRATION'S HANDLING OF SOME NATIONS SCORED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Disgrace and Hope"]

[Text] Last Saturday, in an editorial, we criticized the increasingly disgraceful or servile rout of present Mauritian diplomacy, whether it is a question of our relations with India, socialist France, Algeria, the United States or Great Britain and in particular with respect to Diego Garcia and the islanders uprooted since 1964, and South Africa.

Last Wednesday's verbal and diplomatic clash (reported below) between Professor Upadhyaya, the Indian high commissioner to Mauritius, and the number three man of the PTM/PMSD/CAM/(Transfuges) [Mauritius Labor Party/Mauritian Social Democratic Party/Muslim Action Committee/(Transfuges)] regime, Sir Satcam Boolell, shows how far this rout has gone.

The reception just given Jean-Claude de l'Estrac and Cassam Uteem in Paris and Algiers and the talks that they have just had with the man who will begin his duties as foreign secretary in New Delhi in a few days, are themselves yet another illustration of this increasingly disgraceful or servile rout of present Mauritian diplomacy.

But coming after the visits which Aneerood Jugnauth, Kader Bhayat, Paul Berenger and Jean-Claude de l'Estrac made to Paris and New Delhi in 1981, this reception and these talks also show that beyond the disgrace and servility of present Mauritian diplomacy, there is already hope and dignity.

We repeat: in the concert of nations and in our region, the Island of Mauritius hungers and thirst for regained dignity above all else. But we also repeat: in the wake of this regained dignity will come a policy of nonalignment worthy of the name and much greater foreign economic aid than today, including "old friends" who today have nothing but contempt for the PTM/PMSD/CAM/(Transfuges) regime.

Paris, New Delhi and Algiers are three key capitals today.

Three landmark countries where the PTM/PMSD/CAM(Transfuges) regime meets only with contempt.

And where tomorrow's Island of Mauritius, which will have regained dignity and strength after the coming elections, already has so many sincere and solidary friends.

PSM LEADER DEPLORES SUGAR WORKERS' LIVING CONDITIONS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Report: "Boodhoo Deplores the Inhuman Conditions in the Camps"]

[Text] The Mauritian Socialist Party [PSM] has made a formal commitment to acquire the territory where the sugar industry camps are located in order to liberate the 25,000 people who live there, if the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]/PSM alliance comes to power." This statement was made by Mr Harish Boodhoo, leader of the PSM, during a press conference yesterday.

Flanked by Messrs Karl Offman and Vijay Padaruth, two probable PSM candidates, Mr Boodhoo reported on the situation prevailing in the sugar industry camps. Mr Boodhoo stated that after the abolition of slavery and Mauritius' rise to independence, it is upsetting and revolting for a Mauritian patriot to find that there currently exists a system of disguised slavery in the sugar industry camps. Mr Boodhoo said that according to information obtained from Mr Razack Peeroo, minister of labor, there are 133 camps and 5,338 families living in them; the number of individuals amounts to 25,791.

These persons, added Mr Boodhoo, are considered third-class citizens. According to him, the government has not respected the clause in the country's constitution where mention is made of the freedom and right to citizenship of every Mauritian.

To support his argument, Mr Boodhoo cited a report on living conditions in these camps drafted by Mr H.C. Maudar, senior labor officer. The report, which was submitted to the government on 28 April 1978, notes the inhuman conditions under which 25,000 [as published] people live.

"This is a social class which is disadvantaged, inhibited and deprived of the basic necessities," explained Mr Boodhoo. The leader of the PSM stressed that it is inconceivable and unacceptable for our fellow citizens to live in degrading and inhuman conditions.

He then recalled that he had presented several motions on the condition of the camp inhabitants to the Legislative Assembly. The government, he said, was indifferent to this thorny problem. Mr Boodhoo berated the government for having established a second ad hoc committee presided over by Mr D. Daureeawo last year to study the same problem, while the Maudar report has never been implemented or made public.

REPORT ANALYZES LATEST UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 5

[Report: "56,942 Unemployed Officially Recorded in June '81"]

[Text] The latest issue of the EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STATISTICAL REVIEW, published last 30 December and made public last week, informs that during the months of May and June last year there were 56,942 unemployed officially registered at the employment offices, or a 7-percent increase over the previous month when the number of registered unemployed was 53,048. On the other hand, the report of the Ministry of Employment points out that the largest number of unemployed are recorded in the rural regions.

To the 56,942 persons officially registered during May and June are added the 5,900 persons who already have jobs and were seeking better jobs, thus bringing the number of jobseekers to 62,851. If one takes into consideration the number of workers laid off since June 1981--almost 1,000--due to plant closings and staff reductions at certain companies and the unemployed who are not officially registered, there can be no mistaking that unemployment in Mauritius is on the verge of reaching the alarming figure of 60,000, with all the consequences that such a situation can have on the social life of the country.

During the period involved, the Ministry registered 10,038 new applicants, 4,352 of whom were registering for the first time, and 5,686 of whom were renewing their registrations.

On the other hand, it appears from the Ministry of Employment's report that the majority of the jobless are located in the rural areas where 60 percent of the total unemployed are recorded. The Pamplemousses and Riviere-du-Rempart districts are at the head of the list with 12,596 unemployed, while contrary to what one might expect, Port Louis and the heights of Plaines Wilhems have the lowest unemployment with 6,947 and 6,989 respectively.

Soon 60,000 Unemployed

It was further established that men, numbering 40,089, represent 70.4 percent of the total unemployed. Of this number, 7.8 percent are under 18 years of age.

In terms of age groups, 37,125 of the unemployed are in the 15 to 24-year-old range. Of this number, 56 percent are of working age and are in the 18 to 24-year-old bracket, which includes the majority of those leaving college and seeking their first jobs. The unemployed who are over 30 and can be considered to have family responsibilities number 19,977; of these 6,043 are men and 4,934 women.

Regarding qualifications, 59 percent of the persons registered with employment offices have completed studies to level six. Holders of the SC [expansion unknown] or an equivalent degree represent 13 percent of the total unemployed, or 6,077. Those who failed the Senior or GCE [expansion unknown] examinations and registered number 5,849. Holders of the HSC [expansion unknown] and Advanced Level GCE degree number 218, while 770 of the unemployed failed these examinations.

The Ministry of Employment's report also takes note of five Mauritians who accepted employment in Qatar during the period of May-June 1981, and 30 others who were supposed to leave for Saudi Arabia the first week of July 1981.

9693
CSO: 4719/575

BRIEFS

DEMOGRAPHIC FIGURES REPORTED--The Mauritian population will have reached the 1 million mark in 1984 if the current rate of population growth is maintained. This is what emerges from the projections made by Mr Mark May, a British actuary, in a review of the National Pension Plan published last week (see LA MAURICIEN, 23 January 1982). According to Mr May's calculations, in 40 years, that is in 2022, the population will number 1,671,054. Mr May bases his calculations on the current growth rate. The projections were made for 10-year period in 15-year age intervals, in other words, from 0 to 14 years, 15-29 years, 30-44 years, and so on, but for actuarial calculations, Mr May reduced the projection to 5 years and the age breakdowns to 5-year intervals also. The projections for the year 1992 anticipate a 20-percent increase which will decline in future decades; thus, an increase of 14 percent over 1992 in 2002, of 13 percent over 2002 in 2012, and of 10 percent over 2012 in 2022. The overall increase in the Mauritian population by 2022 will be 73 percent. Also there will be more women than men. The 5-6,000 [figures as published] ratio of men to women seems to be maintained according to Mr May's projections. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Jan 82 p 1]

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CSO: 4719/575

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CABORA BASSA ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION--Maputo, 16 Mar--Electricity from the giant Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique could be supplied to black states in Southern Africa as a result of talks between the governments of Mozambique and Portugal, which controls the company running the dam. At present, the dam's production of 11,000 megawatts is used exclusively by South Africa and Mozambique, with Mozambique itself consuming just 7 per cent of the total. The Mozambican news agency AIM quoted Energy Minister Antonio Branco as saying on his return from talks in Lisbon last week that the possibility of supplying neighboring black states was one of the topics discussed. Most likely clients would be Zimbabwe, Mozambique's western neighbor, whose growing industrial sector and rural electrification plans are demanding more current, and Malawi, which borders Mozambique on the north. AIM said Mr Branco and the Portuguese also talked about the possible export of Mozambican coal to Portugal and Portuguese participation in oil prospecting in the African state, a former colony of Lisbon. In addition, Portuguese engineering firms were to increase their supplies of railway wagons and other industrial equipment to Mozambique, AIM said. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Mar 82 p 7]

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--Moscow, 13 Mar--Mozambique and the Soviet Union plan to increase their cooperation in the agricultural sector, following negotiations that ended yesterday, TASS news agency reported. Projects to be assisted include cotton growing and the establishment of four state farms in Nampula Province, TASS said. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Mar 82 p 29]

CSO: 4700/1023

MOJA-G LEADER DISCUSSES EVENTS OF 30 JULY 1981

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 22 Mar 82 pp 761-763

[Interview with leader of Movement for Justice in Africa-Gambia (MOJA-G)
by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text]

Q: Some people believed you were dead, you are alive and well. It was known you were shot. What happened?

A: I was shot in the morning of the coup by the police and military supporters of the government. We had gone to investigate the massacre of so many civilians around the police station, and it was under these circumstances that I was shot. There were a lot of rumours that I am dead but I was seriously shot in the stomach. With the interest of the people and with the work of the people I was able to survive this critical wound. My survival has nothing to do with me personally. The credit goes to the people, to the sympathy and activity of the people.

Q: You said you heard some people were getting shot around the police station. Who was in the station, was it some kind of organised resistance?

A: There was no organised resistance, but it was some of the high-ranking police and military officers who had barricaded themselves in the police headquarters and were going out kidnapping and murdering civilians. We went there as a result of the information that many people had been killed.

Q: When were they just barricaded in there and when were they going out?

A: This was in the morning, in the first six hours of the coup. I arrived there around two o'clock.

Q: Do you think the person who shot you knew it was you?

A: Whoever shot me knew who he wanted to kill. It was sniper fire. After I was shot I was taken away to the hospital, where

again the people took care of me. I had an operation, then two days after, with the approach of these Senegalese special commandos to the hospital area, I was smuggled out of the hospital, again by the people.

Q: What kind of people?

A: These are ordinary people, poor people. They helped me to get out of the country to come to Europe. Our movement works for the people, in the interest of the people, and it is based in and supported by the people.

Q: What were these special commandos you were talking about?

A: These were Senegalese squads that had existed in the country since their first intervention. After the official withdrawal, Senegal had maintained special military commandos to intervene in any serious political development in the country. They couldn't operate on the first day of the coup because of the overwhelming support and sympathy of the people. But when the Senegalese began fighting in the border areas, the commandos were able to start their activities.

Q: What kind of activities?

A: They were making commando raids into the population, in isolated areas of the city and surrounding suburbs and killing people. They would open automatic fire on where civilians had gathered, in their houses. Most of the earlier killings of the civilians were carried out by these commando groups. The Senegalese and the Gambian government sends out propaganda that the civilians were killing each other, but this is not true. In fact, in the

early days of the coup there were no incidents among the civilian population, there is no record of civilians killing each other. The deaths among the population caused by the population is insignificant. There were one or two isolated incidents, but the bulk, 99 per cent of those who were killed, was mostly carried out by the special Senegalese commandos who were in the country, and by their military forces, and of course the high-ranking Gambian police and field force officers who had barricaded themselves in the headquarters.

Q: Why do you say these special commandos had been left there?

A: This goes back to October, 1980, the first mass-scale Senegalese intervention in this country. In October 1980, the opposition of the mass of our people to the regime had developed to such a high level that both the Gambian and the Senegalese government were afraid of a mass revolt. And the Senegalese government used the developing rejection by our people of this corrupt government. The only way they could save this government, and also carry out principally their strategy of annexation, was to make an intervention in the country. And this was their first response, their first test of annexation.

Q: Did the Gambian government call in the Senegalese troops?

A: This is very controversial. You see, the Gambian government was very panic stricken with the developments during this period. But more panic stricken were the Senegalese: since they had been following the developments in the country they also thought that the masses were beginning to revolt, so, uninvited they came into the country. It was a virtual invasion of this country.

When they came into The Gambia, we were under arrest at this time and in the police station. But even in the central police headquarters of the country, they had no information of the coming of the Senegalese. They were surprised, like us, when they got the information that the Senegalese had occupied the airport, the borders and so on. It was an uninvited invasion of the country by the Senegalese.

This can be seen in the conflicting communiqués of the press reporting of the Senegalese presence in the country. Jawara said the Senegalese were in the country to carry out a military exercise, which was a lie. And the Senegalese refuted this by saying they were invited into the country to make a counteraction against a possible 'coup d'etat'.

Q: There was also some mention of Libyan involvement?

A: Yes, that was mentioned, but this can be seen in the context of the Senegalese pressure on The Gambia in the field of foreign affairs. It was the Senegalese government that had pressurised the Gambian government to get involved in this campaign of slander against the Libyan government and people.

Q: You said you were detained at the time with other members of the Movement for Justice in Africa, MOJA.

A: We were arrested and charged with the possession of arms and ammunition, and of managing an unlawful society. This could also be understood in the context of the high political tension that existed in this country at this period, because of the activity of the Movement for Justice in Africa and because of the overwhelming support of the masses of the oppressed people for the activity of this movement, the government thought MOJA was the main vehicle for the coming revolt of the masses. So they came and arrested us in the morning, that is the same day as the Senegalese intervention in the evening. The second day we were charged. It was proved in the courts that we were not in possession of arms and ammunition but of ceremonial bows and arrows, tourist artifacts. The count of managing an unlawful society: MOJA was made illegal publicly two days after our arrest, but it was backdated to one day before our arrest. Even the policemen who came to arrest us had no understanding of what charges they were arresting us for. Even in the courts, the senior police officers who effected this arrest, said they had no information of this banning. In fact the banning of this movement was announced on the radio two days after our arrest. So it was only a dictatorial method of neutralising us.

Q: They sought to neutralise MOJA by arresting six of you?

A: They came to our house and arrested five other people, innocent. Over fifty armed police officers came to my house, they maltreated my old mother, terrorised the whole compound, barricaded the streets, maltreating innocent spectators, in the hope of neutralising the movement, but it turned out that this was even a blessing because it exposed the undemocratic facade of this Jawara regime.

Q: You speak of political tension at the time and the government thinking MOJA was the vehicle for the coming revolt of the masses. What had caused this tension?

A: This tension that had developed by the middle of 1980 has its roots back twenty years in time. The development of this neo-colonial Gambian state had accumulated a heavy burden on our peasant and worker population. Our people were no longer willing to continue to suffer, because their living conditions had worsened. The country was under conditions of near starvation. There was no medical attention for the increasing disease suffered by workers. Their salaries had stagnated, inflation had gone to almost 500 per cent. Corruption had become a way of life for the ruling clique of the Jawara regime.

Some people had no schools to go to; prostitution had increased, even child prostitution which was unknown in this country; alcoholism as a result of the tourist industry had developed; the total absence of government investment in the countryside, and increasing taxation of the population of the countryside, almost 80 per cent of the nation; all this had reached a stage in which our people had no alternative but to break their chains. It was at the signals of the breaking of these chains that the government began to intensify its campaign of terrorism against our population, and against MOJA which symbolises the aspirations of this people for a society free from oppression, a new, just society.

The period of our arrest was the climax of all this regime represented. The signals of this revolt were manifested in mass strikes by the workers; the increasing victimisation and brutalisation of striking workers.

Q: What examples?

A: The Public Works Department, the Gambia Utilities Corporation, the workers in the groundnut mills at Denton Bridge, at mills in the countryside. Once before there was also a big manifestation of the women at the banning of the use of charcoal. The threat for the housewives was not even being able to cook the small food they could gather.

Q: But this was presented as a forestry conservation measure.

A: Yes, but Jawara knows more than anybody else that the cultivation of groundnuts over hundreds of years is the direct, immediate cause of the deforestation of our countryside.

Another manifestation that has increased seriously in frequency is corruption. There was hardly a week that passed without the discovery of thousands and thousands of dalasi that had disappeared from state coffers and the private institu-

tions. The amounts and the frequency reached such proportions that almost everyday people talk of corruption. Over 22 million dalasis disappeared with the Rural Development Project (phase one); in the Gambia Port Authority, in medicine and health, in the Ministry of Agriculture.

These factors made the masses to come finally to the bitter decision that they must either survive as decent working citizens, or revolt against the main causes of this catastrophe.

Q: The Senegalese intervention in late 1980 prevented this revolt?

A: It only postponed this revolt. One cannot say there was going to be an immediate revolt that was aborted by the Senegalese intervention. The accumulated frustration of the masses of our people had reached such a high degree that with or without the Senegalese intervention this frustration was bound to explode, and in July it exploded, spontaneously.

“Sanyang was an accident”

Q: How spontaneously? There was the factor of Kukoi Samba Sanyang . . .

A: Kukoi Samba Sanyang in terms of the situation in July is very insignificant as a person, because all the factors for the explosion existed. Samba Sanyang was an insignificant catalyst. Samba Sanyang's activity was an accident, I think accident is a better word than insignificant. It was accidental because all the accumulated frustration of the people throughout the reign of this Jawara regime was bound to explode. The objective conditions for revolt were present all-along: the state power itself was so discredited and the masses were so dissatisfied with the state of things that any band of disorganised people, however uninitiated in politics, could have shaken the regime to its foundation as was shown in July 1981. Samba Sanyang and his band, an unknown group of politicians, by coming up in July, were able not only to shake the regime to its foundation but also even make us lose our national sovereignty. This shows how discredited the Jawara regime was, how dissatisfied the people were, and how weak the state apparatus was.

Q: You say the disorganised nature of Sanyang's intervention caused among other things the loss of The Gambia's sovereignty. What was the cost in human terms?

A: Innumerable. It cannot be properly quantified. The great majority of our people, in spite of the disorganised nature of the July revolt, who came and embraced it, with the thinking that their hopes were going to be realised, and who sacrificed their lives in resistance against the Senegalese invaders who showed that people had become so frustrated with the Jawara regime that all they wanted was change at all costs, no matter what. They knew they didn't want what they had; they didn't know what was coming; but they would rather gamble and do away with what they had than stay with it.

In spite of the bankruptcy of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, that is Sanyang and his bunch of people who constituted the new regime, the bankruptcy of their programme, in spite of the fact that even with their control of the radio they had no concrete programmes that identified with the needs and aspirations of our people, hundreds of thousands of Gambians came out to jubilate, to make the coup their own and were ready to sacrifice their lives in the face of the superior arms of the Senegalese invaders. This, we believe, was an indication of how discredited the Jawara regime was, how weak the state apparatus was, how much our people wanted change, even an unknown future under the reign of Samba Sanyang.

Q: By your critical position with regard to Sanyang, do you mean you had no political connection with him before July?

A: We hold a critical view of the developments of July. In fact we condemn the coup. But then, not because we support the Jawara regime, but because we know that a coup would play into the hands of the Senegalese expansionists, and this would be utilised to annex our country. Prior to this coup we existed as a strong political force to reckon with in this country. But we had no connection whatsoever with the planning of this coup.

As a movement, we have a view on the nature of the problem in the country, and the nature of the solution that differs from the rest of the political opposition, more so this Gambia Socialist Revolutionary Party of Dr. George. After the coup we recognised that the country was now faced with a danger, an experience in its recent neo-colonial history. And as responsible and progressive citizens we had to stand up to the massacre of our people, we had to join our people in defending our nation's

sovereignty against the brutal murders carried out since the beginning of the Senegalese intervention.

Whilst taking a distance from Sanyang's group and its amateurish revolt, we draw a strong line of demarcation between the coup and the intervention of Senegalese forces. For us, the coup, an internal matter, is a very different thing from the resistance. While we disassociate ourselves from the coup, we are proud to identify very strongly, as even having led resistance to the Senegalese invaders. The right to self-determination of our people, the Gambian nation's sovereignty are sacred rights we believe must be defended.

Q: How did the population respond to the news of the approach of the Senegalese troops?

A: The Gambian population had a heroic stand against the Senegalese military intervention. Our population, armed and unarmed, stood up heroically against an overwhelming military machine and lost so many lives. They knew they were going to lose their lives, but the love of their country, of their dignity, the rejection and hatred of the regime that has oppressed them for over eighteen years made them face death as a sacrifice for their nation. We are very proud of the heroic stand of our people. The history of our country will from now on be guided by this heroic resistance and determination of our people for freedom and a more democratic existence.

Q: The Gambian and Senegalese governments have insisted that most of the killings were caused by Gambians, that Gambians were killing Gambians.

A: It is in the propaganda interests of the Senegalese invaders and the Gambian rulers to give a picture to the world that there existed some anarchy and massacres of the civilian population to justify their intervention. But the whole population ridicules this propaganda because they know that until the start of the killing by Senegalese commando groups particularly in the Kumbos area, apart from the killings in Banjul by these high-ranking police officers, and the killings by the Senegalese army, there was no killing by the civilian population, except very very few exceptional cases.

Q: The official estimate of people killed was 500; the high unofficial estimates have said 1,000. What do you say?

A: I believe the victims must be around 2,000. It is not in the interests of the

Senegalese government, principally, to give high victim rates for their intervention. But it is known that as yet, the hundreds of people that disappeared have not been accounted for. There exist mass graves dug by the Senegalese in the Kombo areas, some bodies were sent for burial in remote areas of Senegal . . .

Q: I was told of heavy fighting outside Banjul at Somita and Kartong (that is, apart from at Brikama).

A: There were heavy casualties there and in southern Senegal in the Casamance border region, because there the Senegalese used heavy weapons against defenceless civilians. Tanks, grenade-launchers, bazookas, mounted machine guns were used. The resistance in these areas was not an armed one. It was the resistance of villagers using sticks, cutlasses and stones. The masses had mobilised themselves against the intrusion of the Senegalese and had made barricades on border routes. The only way the Senegalese could penetrate was by killing the civilian population.

Q: The official Senegalese death toll was 33.

A: It is in the propaganda interests for domestic consumption that the Senegalese would lower their death rates. But it is known that many innocent Senegalese soldiers were also killed, hundreds of them.

Q: The July 30 coup attempt has been characterised as wild and disorganised, full of looting.

A: It is a fact that there was looting as in all upheavals — dispossessed people try definitely to get themselves as many material gains out of social disorder. But one specific thing we are proud of is that the looting in The Gambia had a definite political character: none of the government-owned stores, the National Trading Co., were touched. Only stores owned by Lebanese and foreign companies who for hundreds of years had begun by buying and selling of our forefathers, then moved to buying and selling, importing cheap goods and selling them at expensive prices; foreign companies notorious for their exploitation of our people, these were the targets of the looting. This looting was just on the first day, because civilian guards, in spite of the amateurish nature of the coup, were able to put a stop to this looting. The looting was a political expression of a dispossessed people against the exploiter class.

Q: I heard there was looting by the Senegalese soldiers.

A: The Senegalese soldiery, employed by a state that is almost at the point of bankruptcy, is also a very poorly paid army. So in a conventional army of its type it was only to be expected. People were not surprised that when they came in, there was undisciplined, mass looting by the Senegalese; for them it was like war booty. But not only looting: on August 3, the female gardeners around the Stream Corner outside Banjul made an appeal to their A kalo broadcast over Radio Syd, then controlled by the Senegalese soldiers, that if the government did not stop the Senegalese soldiers from molesting them, they would not go to their gardens.

The Gambian people know the government cares very little about their interests, much less about their lives. This was shown, very ridiculously, when on August 4 President Jawara made his first press conference in The Gambia since July 30, broadcast live over Radio Syd. The first two decisions he made were that a commission for looted goods was appointed, and also a commissioner for outside aid, foreign aid. This shows very clearly that the Jawara regime, given its established servility to foreign capital, values the interests of goods looted from foreign exploiter merchants more than the lives of our long-suffering people. Instead of constituting a commission for missing people, he was more interested in the recovery of missing property.

Q: The government justified the military intervention in terms of a 1965 agreement.

A: That can only be an excuse. This confederation is more a question of fundamental economic interest that dates back to the 1800s and the scramble for Africa, the struggle between the French and the English to control this strategic piece of land. Even before that, in the struggle to kidnap slaves, this has been an area of contention between various imperialists as an avenue of penetration to the hinterland. It was temporarily settled in the partition of Africa, but the economic struggle between these imperialist colonial powers continued. In the 1960s this economic struggle to control The Gambia was transferred from the colonial powers to their neo-colonial rulers: this government in Senegal headed by Senghor, and Jawara's government in The Gambia. Since 1962, given the size of Senegal's population, the size of their neo-colonial economy, it has always pressured The Gambia into accept-

ing the strategy of annexation.

It is interesting to note that in all the public statements since 1962 until the day of the coup, Jawara, has totally opposed all idea of immediate confederation or immediate association. But the July event was the immediate factor that gave the Senegalese the chance of resolving through military means what they had found difficult to achieve peacefully. The context of annexation cannot be justified by the signing of this treaty which was imposed on our people, never ratified by Parliament, and which specifically stated the case of external aggression on The Gambia and Senegal. But we know this was one of the military ploys, in the event of any internal development in The Gambia, or of any conflict between the two neo-colonial states, the Senegalese would use this as a pretext for intervention.

The second phase of this treaty was that after 1980, a new treaty was secretly signed in Senegal to give more favourable conditions for any pretext for the Senegalese to intervene and annex this country. The Senegalese realised the government had totally lost credibility, that the people had disowned this regime. The only thing to do to fool the outside world was to update the old treaty in a secret new one to give immediate legal justification to the annexation of this country. This confederation was imposed.

Jawara regime not united

Q: Aren't there elements in the Jawara regime who can profit from the confederal arrangements?

A: Of course yes. The Jawara regime is not united, it is pregnant with so many factions with interests to safeguard, with a base exterior to the country. The faction that has now virtually taken control is the faction that over the last five years has been an agent of the Senegalese state inside The Gambia.

Q: Do you characterise this faction in an ethnic way, a political way, or both?

A: There is a political, an ethnic and a bureaucratic character to this Senegalese fifth column that has been very active in this country during the last five years. On the ethnic side, you have a small clique of reactionary Woloff chauvinists in the administration, in the PPP, in the security side of the bureaucracy. It is this group that has now virtually taken over power to oversee the annexation of the country. It does not mean there are not cross-ethnic interests. But the core is this bunch of reactionary Woloffs.

Q: How does this relate to domestic Senegalese politics?

A: A discussion of this confederation requires the understanding that inside Senegal there are certain factors that make it extremely important for the resolution of The Gambia's existence. Principally, the Senegalese state for the past ten years has been experiencing serious economic crisis. In this period the crisis has come to near-climax. Any change in The Gambia, any revolt of the masses against the government will definitely have its consequences in Senegal. In this state of political and economic crisis in Senegal, it would not serve their expansionist interests to see a Gambia that is democratic and progressive.

CSO: 4700/1015

JOINT SENEGALESE-SAUDI COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Mar 82 p 15

[Joint Senegalese-Saudi communique concerning Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's official visit to Saudi Arabia on 7-9 March 1982]

[Text] At the invitation of His Majesty Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, made an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 12 to 14 Jumada I, 1402 of the Hegira, corresponding to 7 to 9 March 1982.

The kingdom's illustrious guest and the delegation accompanying him were warmly welcomed by the Saudi Government and people, who expressed their profound gratitude to His Excellency President Diouf and the brother Senegalese people for the support they have always given to the just Arab and Islamic causes in all areas.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud held talks that took place in the spirit of the fraternity and understanding that link the two Moslem countries.

On that occasion, they proceeded with a broad exchange of views on current international problems, with emphasis on the strengthening of Islamic solidarity, Arab-African cooperation, and issues related to bilateral Senegalese-Saudi relations and peace in the world, particularly in the Middle East and Africa.

The following participated in the talks:

His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, crown prince and deputy prime minister.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, minister of defense and aviation.

His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, minister of interior.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs.

Sheikh Muhammad 'Ali Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy.

Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and natural resources.

Sheikh Hisham Muhyi al-Din Nazir, minister of planning.

Sheikh 'Abd al-Wahab 'Abd al-Wasi', minister of pilgrimage affairs and religious trusts, and several members of the Saudi Government.

On the Senegalese side:

His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs.

His Excellency Ousmane Seck, minister of economy and finance.

His Excellency Mamadou Toure, minister of plan and cooperation.

His Excellency Moustapha Cisse, Senegalese ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

His Excellency Moustapha Cisse [name repetition as published], deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and other high government officials.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud were delighted at the strengthening of relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Senegal in every area. In that connection, the two delegations agreed to continue efforts by their two countries to intensify those fraternal relations, particularly in the cultural, economic, and political areas, and to strengthen understanding and cooperation between Islamic countries and between African and Arab countries, which are struggling to safeguard their political and economic independence and preserve their cultural values, as well as to bring about a world of justice and peace. His Excellency President Abdou Diouf spoke to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud concerning the establishment of the confederation between Senegal and The Gambia, which is aimed at developing further the many ties that unite those two brother countries. His Majesty King Khalid warmly saluted that initiative and expressed the hope that the objectives sought within the framework of that confederation would be achieved.

His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz discussed the reasons underlying the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the actions that have been carried out since the founding of that organization to serve the interests of the region's peoples in peace, security, and prosperity.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf reaffirmed his country's support for that initiative and expressed wishes for the council's complete success.

His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and His Excellency President Abdou Diouf examined the situation that prevails in the Middle East. In that connection, they reiterated their condemnation of Israel's acts of expansionist aggression and reaffirmed the need for Israel to evacuate all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Jerusalem, and to recognize the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination under the aegis of the PLO, their legitimate and

sole representative. They renewed their condemnation of the aggressive actions in southern Lebanon as well as Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. They considered that those measures, which are disapproved of by the international community, are null and void, and they asked all states to comply with the resolutions recently adopted on that subject by the UN General Assembly by enforcing the called-for sanctions against Israel.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf was careful to stress his country's total support for the eight-point Arab peace plan, which has been approved by most of the world's countries that love peace and justice.

His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and His Excellency President Abdou Diouf condemned the presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan and demanded their complete withdrawal from that country to allow the Afghan people to choose the type of government appropriate to them, free of all outside pressure. This would insure the return by Afghan refugees to their country.

The two parties are convinced that such a solution is the most appropriate for guaranteeing international security and peace in keeping with the right of all peoples to live in peace and security.

In discussing the problems related to complete achievement of the African continent's liberation, His Majesty the king of Saudi Arabia and His Excellency the president of the Republic of Senegal renewed the commitment by their governments to contribute to the elimination of colonial domination and apartheid in Africa. In that spirit, they reiterated the total support by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Senegal for the just struggle being carried on by the liberation movements in southern Africa and considered it urgent that the entire territory of Namibia, including the Walvis Bay area, become independent.

The two delegations expressed their concern at the presence on that continent of forces from outside Africa, whose objective is to destabilize the African states in order to establish regimes loyal to them and scorning the African peoples' aspirations for peace and development.

At the conclusion of his visit, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf expressed his profound gratitude and that of his accompanying delegation to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, the royal family, and the brother Saudi Government and people for the warm and friendly welcome shown them during their visit within the framework of the great traditional friendship existing between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Senegal. His Excellency President Abdou Diouf invited His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz to visit Senegal. His invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be determined later through diplomatic channels.

11798
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SOUTH AFRICA

HOPE FOR HEALING SPLIT VOICED IN PRO-BOTHA COMMENTARY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 3 Mar 82 p 10

[Perspective Column by Willem de Klerk: "Is this the Epitaph?"]

[Text] Today I am writing from a very personal point of view; candidly and directly I want to say that for me it is not a matter of what people are involved in the Nationalist Party split no matter how close or how far some of them are apart. Surely all of us have positive and negative relationships in both camps.

This is not a matter of blind loyalty to the Nationalist Party or to any other Afrikaans institution. Neither is it a matter of flighty ideals such as unity, reform, tradition or whatever...

For me the basic rule of measure is the interest of the Afrikaner people as a first and last consideration regardless of what other considerations of principle are put aside in between.

The interests of the Afrikaner people include such things as preservation of identity, a voice and survival placed in the reality in which the people exist; participation and initiative in the political developments of the fatherland; honesty, wisdom, freedom, sobriety and all the other good things which can be said of a people; putting into practice their religious convictions even in their politics.

The Afrikaner's uprightness, his open outlook, his responsibility and fitting pride and modesty, his choice of a meaningful future... all this is what involves me in political journalism.

Gamble

When I measure the most recent turns in Afrikaner politics by this, my honest deductions are these: (This also represents the political views of DIE TRANSVALER).

The schism or splintering, or whatever you want to call it, was an unavoidable and necessary political event. Differences in emphasis definitely developed into differences in points of departure. Time is forcing us to the cross-roads and daring decisions, because urgency,

facts and finality demand dynamic action. Things in the Nationalist Party cannot go on like this indefinitely. One group has started an effort to neutralize the other and doubletalk, vagueness, attempts to accommodate, to filch and to outmaneuver each other has determined the pace. This is exactly what has caused confusion. For the sake of keeping together we have started to gamble with our credibility, but in order to practice responsible politics this had to reach the breaking point. For the sake of being honest with the voters, with all the peoples in the country and with the world we have been forced to make a choice and therefore to split. This is a sad day. I have personally pleaded for Afrikaner unity in writing and in talks for many years; I have taken risks for Afrikaner unity and I have been humbled for Afrikaner unity. But for the last 2 years it has been clear to me that Afrikanership has been coming out with the call for the unavoidable further family confrontation in the Nationalist Party.

Credit

Leaders on both sides are credited with having cut the Gordian knot. The shudder felt throughout the nation can only have a purifying effect.

Frankly I side with the policy choices of Nationalist Party leaders of the P. W. Botha cabinet who have refused to be intimidated by their colleagues under the leadership of Dr A. P. Treurnicht. This is not something like choosing a style. It was 4 months ago that I spent 9 years of my political journalistic career advocating what is now being called reform. Then everybody in the Vorster cabinet sceptically treated that as deviation. My point of view (at that time they referred to it as "progressivism.") was that drastic changes had to be made in what was then traditional policy. This progressivism [or enlightened policy] centered around the basic fact that, besides the necessary policy of separateness, togetherness must also be expanded dramatically if the Afrikaner and other national groups want to survive.

This is what the present split is all about... a rejection of the practical implications of togetherness.

Demands

Viewed against the background of the national and international facts available to us the Afrikaner must, in my opinion, follow the following policy as his first choice for the sake of his love for his people's future, for his country and for his accounting to God and the people. If there is no progress in this then there are other alternative choices such as the radical regional separation, although this entails greater risks.

1. The demand of white self-determination and freedom of our own existence is an non-negotiable right concerning which we are ready to do hard bargaining and to force a confrontation if we cannot settle the matter in any other way.

2. Have whites, coloreds and Asiatics of South Africa share one citizenship in one fatherland, in one state, with one government which is not a classic Westminister type unitary state, but three communities which, for the sake of each other's interests, maintain self-determination over their own communities and regions at all levels of government, but also maintain co-responsibility at all levels in decision making about common interests. In actuality this is a form of "healthy sharing of power." However, in order to avoid misunderstanding we will delete this word and we will use the words co-responsibility or joint authority.

3. On a totally different plane, co-responsibility must be practiced between the republic and the black states in a confederation which, through its state councils, participates in decision making processes on matters of common interests within a voluntary association of each state without sacrificing self-determination in any shape or form.

4. Besides having their own say in local administration, urban blacks must have meaningful lines of connection with their own states, but they must also have means to be in touch and have a voice with authorities and districts whose collaboration is needed to provide financial, administrative and technical help to their cities. They can organize as a national body, be linked up as a branch of the confederation, if consultations move in that direction.

5. Discrimination is unacceptable and must disappear, save for agreed-to legal stipulations regarding differentiation of communities.

6. Because togetherness cannot become so sectioned as to have us live in compartments some of the facilities, contact situations, coexistence and working and playing together are accepted as being typical South African. We will have to get over all sorts of irritating measures and oversensitive reactions.

7. There will have to be a labof order of things along the lines of Wiehahn and Riekert and that should go hand in hand with a vigorous industrial decentralization, an imaginative expansion of growth points in or near black states, meaningful encouragement of industrialists to collaborate with each other, projects which can be tackled together and which provide advantages for all those involved in them, an economic development program on a regional basis, and in general a diversity of projects (a development bank, small business undertakings, housing, education, training, etc.) for improving the quality of life in South Africa and paving the way to prosperity and equal opportunities.

Roots

This is the essence of what the split is all about. The Treurnicht people are saying no to the underlying idea of the aforementioned seven points.

As long as the Nationalist Party of today promotes these seven points (be it in accordance to other formulations, emphasis and methods) in my view it deserves Afrikaner support for the sake of Afrikaner principles and self-preservation.

Those who do not support this philosophy must not be screamed at and driven to a precipice. They are to remain very much with us (strong and upstanding loyal Afrikaners); people who through logical arguments, persuasive work, constructive political meetings and confrontations, remain linked to the Afrikaner corps' search for solutions. We must preserve our candor with each other in politics and in other Afrikaner organizations.

This political split will be permeating to the roots of each local Afrikaner. If bitterness is rampant, if the Reconstituted Nationalist Party's ace-policy is avoided, if this dispute is kept away from our Afrikaner churches and organizations and these are not also torn from each other in the process, if mutual respect and high level political activity is practiced in matters of principle... if these things can be brought about, then two dominant Afrikaner political parties (the Nationalist Party and the Treurnicht party) can place the two choices along each other and moreover our politics can profit from that.

Dog-Eat-Dog

Of course it all depends on what kind of alliance and policy the break-aways are going to maintain. Who is going to swallow whom in the so called rightist camps? They are already keeping eyes on each other.

We can even derive profit in tackling and daring each other with arguments. We can conduct all the typical things of politics with each other.

Of necessity hard blows will be dealt even in political journalism.

If we learn to tolerate each other in our differences and not force anything upon each other and to treat each other as Afrikaners and do so with integrity then we will have no need to alienate each other.

I am terribly afraid that we will adopt a dog-eat-dog attitude. If we become divided then we will pay for it.

In due course everyone will be making his choice; every group will be showing its inclination... and inclinations will be measured.

7964
CSO: 4701/42

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE CHIEF APPRECIATES U.S. VISA RELAXATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] The U.S. decision to the effect that from now on visas may again be granted to South African military personnel, without too many limitations, was welcomed yesterday by Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan as a positive action.

It was mainly under the Carter Administration that South African military personnel were, with the exception of military attaches, forbidden from entering the United States.

The ban on the visas has now been relaxed. According to U.S. officials this has been done for the sake of the negotiations on South-West Africa's future.

In response to an inquiry yesterday General Malan said that the U.S. attitude is a part of a new objectivity which has asserted itself in the country of late. "The objective approach of the Reagan administration does not only apply to South Africa, but also to the negotiations regarding the South-West."

Uproar

The U.S. was previously very subjective with respect to the South-West, however, its attitude has changed a lot. We can now present our case a lot better."

Last year two highly placed South African military personalities were the center of a big uproar when they visited the United States, secretly so to speak, and also engaged in discussions with that country's ambassador to the UN, Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick.

With respect to this General Malan stated: "At the time the influence of the Carter Administration was still clearly present in the U.S. State Department. The fact that the visa control has now been relaxed is a very positive step."

7964
CSO: 4701/43

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA CRITICIZED

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 9 Mar 82 p 19

[Report by Washington correspondent H.J. Grosskopf: "Yankees Make One's Blood Boil!"]

[Text] Yankees can make one very angry, no matter how hard one tries to understand the delicate diplomatic game they are playing with respect to South Africa. You understand that they have to weigh various factors against each other, that their interests are different from ours and that they will oppose us in a great number of matters.

You believe that "constructive involvement" is much more advantageous for us -- and for them also, of course -- than the misery of before.

But then something happens that is bad for your blood pressure, such as the mission from Bophuthatswana today.

I can even understand that the United States, for its own reasons, still refuses to recognize the black national state as independent. But why is there so much nonsense in their arguments?

The official story is that the United States cannot recognize the independence of Bophuthatswana and cannot have contact with its visitors because, amongst other reasons, they travel with South African passports.

The United States is not always so sacrosanct either about tenuous diplomatic protocol. When Dr Jonas Savimbi of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], with even less international recognition, recently came here with the passport of a different country, all important doors in the American State Department were opened for him. He talked on numerous public occasions. The men from Bophuthatswana were warned to keep the lowest possible profile.

What was also less pleasant was the full volley discharged against South Africa in Geneva by the UN Commission on Human Rights. That happened some time ago, but it might still take a while to get the documentation.

Warren Hewitt flew out against us there on behalf of the U.S. Government with the full Carter rhetoric: just the dark side of our situation, in places as thick as syrup, in truth very misleading.

There was no suggestion in his entire speech that anything had changed for the better. He looks at South Africa and sees only misery and oppression. One example suffices.

Surely one cannot speak about labor matters in South Africa without mentioning the fact that black labor unions now are recognized for the first time on an equal footing with white unions. But this, for example, is precisely what Hewitt did as a representative of his government. What he notes about labor unions is that South Africa "commits treason against justice" by weakening labor unions; he determines with sadness "how the government limits and restricts those (black) unions, takes their leaders into custody and restricts their free association and right of free expression."

I am mentioning this because it emphasizes a point one can easily miss. The United States, as does every other country, primarily pursues its own interests. Certainly Hewitt merely spoke in accordance with what he thought American interests required in that specific meeting.

We now have a fair relationship with the United States. If things go wrong, it might happen -- as DIE BURGER wrote today as a result of something else -- that "the American Government can no longer afford to be associated with the South African Government even indirectly." That could be troublesome -- if we had not thoroughly straightened out our domestic matters in time.

In that respect the latest happening in the National Party looks like a good omen for a stronger South Africa -- inwardly and outwardly.

8700
CSO: 4701/45

SOUTH AFRICA

RABIE REPORT ON INTERNAL SECURITY DISCUSSED

Preventive Detention Aspect Analyzed

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Mar 82 p 11

[Text] In many circles there is a special interest in revised legislation which can result from the report of the Rabie Commission on internal security. Professor Francois Venter, a professor of public law at the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, today discusses aspects of that report, in particular Article 6 of the Law on Terrorism, the matter of a review council, interrogation and visitors for detainees. He makes suggestions as to how the public possibly can be even less burdened than it would be with the recommended adjustments of the Commission.

The report of the Rabie Commission deals with South Africa's "Legislation on Internal Security." The commission (just like Parliament and the courts so far) did not wish to make a pronouncement based on a narrow definition of internal security.

What this means, however, is an important question which has to be considered when the necessity, adequacy, fairness and effectiveness of security legislation are judged. That is not to say that the report of the commission is essentially defective. On the contrary, exemplary research work has been done. A greater service would be done, however, if the legislator could indicate in any future legislation what he intends to protect with his security legislation.

A logical standpoint which could be taken on that question is that state security is the ideal condition which prevails when no threat exists for the survival of the state. The orderly existence and makeup of that state is due to the existence, functioning and obeying of certain rules of law, the most important of which are contained in constitutional legislation such as the constitution. Thus it can be stated positively that state security comprises the survival of the state (not of a certain government), as constituted by law. In a draft bill on internal security which the commission composed and attached to its report as a supplement, expression is in fact given to the concept "state security" as meant above. This is done, for example, in Article 54 of the draft which deals with terrorism and related crimes.

That article, namely, deals primarily with violent actions whose goals are, amongst others, to overthrow the state authority, to achieve political, industrial or economic objectives or changes, to cause the government to do something and to create

fear among the inhabitants. Thus it concerns actions which threaten the orderly survival of the Republic as it exists by law.

Article 29 of the proposed bill -- in a manner similar to the notorious Article 6 of the Law on Terrorism of 1967 -- allows a police officer with at least the rank of lieutenant colonel, amongst other things, to arrest someone he suspects of being able to give information on the committing or planning of a crime under the above-mentioned Article 54 and to have him detained without a warrant. Different from the existing Article 6 of the Law on Terrorism, it is proposed that certain mechanisms be built into the legislation to provide better protection for similarly detained persons against maltreatment and abuse of the discretionary authority granted to the police.

Review

Following is an evaluation of the question of whether, on the one hand, some of the proposed methods of protection are adequate and whether, on the other hand, the required preservation of the security of the state is suitably addressed.

The bill proposed by the commission provides for the establishment by the State President of a review council of three members to be appointed on the recommendation of the minister of justice. It will not apply to detention under the new Article 29. The qualifications of the chairman of such a review council are that he must be a judge or former judge, a former chief or district magistrate, or a person who is qualified to practice law and has 10 years of experience in the law. The second member must have an academic legal degree and the third can be anyone.

In order to review the minister's action, the review council must receive the relevant information concerning the case in writing from the minister within 14 days after the minister has taken steps to limit or terminate someone's membership in an organization or public body, or after a person has been restricted or barred from attending meetings, or has been placed in preventive detention in order to prevent the undermining of the state.

The work done by the review council is not intended as legal review, but as administrative review; the task of the council is not to determine whether the minister acted according to the law, but whether he exercised his discretion fairly, according to the merits and the facts of the case.

The bill also makes provision, however, for an adapted sort of legal review; the minister is not obliged to follow the recommendations of the review council, but if he wants to pursue a stronger action than the council recommends, he must refer the entire matter to the chief justice. The chief justice or an appellate justice appointed by him must then consider all the documents on legal grounds and decide whether the minister's action must be abandoned or is upheld. The legal grounds the chief justice or appellate justice must consider are whether the minister exceeded his authority, did not act in good faith, or based his action on unlawful considerations.

This proposed review procedure is a definite improvement on the current system since it gives satisfaction that the minister cannot act randomly, merely according to his own opinion in the relevant case. The fact that the traditional liberal argument of "indict or set free" is not satisfied, can be attributed to the realistic view of the commission that action for the protection of state security in the type of political system now in effect in South Africa is

primarily a task of the executive authority and not of the administration of justice: review is done administratively, although reviewed on legal grounds by the jurists and the chief justice (or appellate justice), but not as a court of justice.

After all, someone who has been restricted, banned from membership in an organization, or put in preventive detention, is not charged with a crime and punished for that, but his actions or planned actions, which -- according to the opinion of the executive authority -- threaten the orderly survival of the state, are being neutralized. If the courts as such were to play a more important role in moderating the extent of the executive authority in this context, it would require a fundamental change in the constitutional polity of the Republic.

Interrogation

The preservation of the system of detention for the purpose of interrogation, by order of at least one lieutenant colonel of the police as a result of Article 29 mentioned above, is certainly the most drastic measure planned in the draft bill because:

--it is one of the many officials (police officers) and not the minister himself who can make the decision for detention;

--it is not necessarily the person who commits or plans a crime threatening the state who is detained, but also someone who only knows something about it and, thus one may assume, does not want to furnish his information readily to the police;

--the new review procedure discussed above is put into effect in such a case only at a late stage;

--the common law jurisdiction of the courts to review the action of the police is entirely excluded.

Review of the officer's decision initially occurs only at the departmental level; the police commissioner has to be informed about the detention as quickly as possible, and he in turn, has to inform the minister; within 30 days after the arrest the minister must authorize further detention in writing, and once a month the commissioner must give reasons to the minister why the detainee must not be released. That is all that is required from the administration during the first 6 months of detention.

The question which now arises is whether it is necessary for the preservation of the orderly survival of the state to treat such a person (and especially the detainee who could serve as a witness and is not necessarily suspected of planning or having committed a crime of terrorism himself) so harshly and, in any event, to give him less right of review than other people against whom action is taken because they have already done things which threaten state security.

The suggestion has been made that the sting could be removed further from criticism against our state security law if the review procedures discussed above

were also applied to those detained for interrogation purposes, while the security of the state could be preserved just as effectively.

As far as can be determined from the report, the most important intention of the commission with the retention of the Article 6 procedure (of the Law on Terrorism) is the fact that "information obtained from persons in custody is the most important, and to a great extent, the only weapon of the police to anticipate and prevent acts of terrorism and subversion and also that information obtained in that manner can be used in appropriate cases as evidence in the trial of persons who have been accused of the relevant crimes."

The claim that the effectiveness of police interrogation becomes limited when the situation of persons detained for interrogation can also be judged by the review council within 14 days and possibly also by the chief justice in the end is difficult to see, unless the motive for the continuation of the regulation is unjustifiable interrogation methods on the part of the police.

Visitors

While no responsible Afrikaner wants to hamper the state-protecting work of the police, those same responsible Afrikaners must be satisfied that justice is always a foundation of all branches of our law and administration.

Access to persons who have been detained for interrogation is, according to Article 29, mainly limited to officials, namely at least every 14 days a magistrate and a district physician, and a newly proposed official called an "inspector of detainees," who "must visit the detainee as often as possible in order to assure himself of the well-being of that person." According to the proposed bill, however, the police commissioner also will be able to grant permission to other people to visit the detainee.

Solitary detention however, in spite of the proposed expansion of the official visitors' list of the detainees, continues to be an extremely drastic matter, especially if it can continue for an undetermined length of time.

Composition

With the same question mark about possible methods of interrogation already mentioned, and continually keeping in mind on the one hand the necessity of preserving state security and on the other hand that of justice, the question arises whether even the somewhat less solitary confinement of potential witnesses is necessary for the effective protection of the state against attacks on its orderly survival.

Finally a word about the composition of the proposed review council. As already mentioned, these councils are really administrative tribunals which have to concern themselves with questions of fairness, administrative correctness and necessity. Although the chairman of such a council can be a judge in office according to the draft bill, he can also be someone like a state prosecutor with a Doctor of Law degree and 10 years of experience.

The fact is that, although the intention may be good, the impact of a review council and the impression it creates outwardly could -- because of its composition -- be one of dependence on the administration, since all the members could have professional careers behind them as officials of the state.

Preferable is a composition of such a review council which does not leave an impression of preference for the official view in the mind of the average citizen; such a composition, for example, could include an active judge as chairman and two members who do not have a background of state service and are recognized experts in one or another appropriate professional area such as, for example, psychology, public administration, social work, politics, law or criminology.

Whatever the composition of such a council may be, it is of decisive importance that there should be no grounds for argument with respect to the objectivity of its members.

Rabie Recommendations Not Adequate

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 9 Mar 82 p 19

[Article by Professor D.H. van Wijk: "Rabie Commission Does Not Solve Detention."]

[Text] Professor D.H. van Wijk, professor of Law at the University of South Africa, discusses security legislation and the report of the Rabie Commission. He points out that there are positive recommendations in the report, but that the greatest objections to the existing system of security legislation are not met.

Security legislation is a sensitive matter in any state in which a premium is put on freedom and justice. In South Africa with its special internal and international position, security measures are always the center of interest.

The fact that the government is very thoroughly aware of that is reflected by two public inquiries which were recently made, namely the one into the media (by the Steyn Commission) and the one into security legislation (by the Rabie Commission).

In general the Rabie report had a favorable reception. The cynics would say that that's only logical, for any proposed change in the existing arsenal of "Draconian" security legislation necessarily has to be an improvement. Others would claim that the proposed consolidation of the existing legislation into primarily three laws establishes a neat and civilized set of security legislation any state can be proud of.

At the other extreme there would certainly also be those who feel the proposed polity is too civilized and toothless and, with all those new protective measures, would play nicely into the hands of the enemies and their sly and cunning plans.

But what is the truth about the report of the Rabie Commission? It can be summed up in just a few points.

First, it is as clear as crystal that it is a good report. The commission was composed of esteemed and responsible members who acquitted themselves very well of their duty. The report was approached methodically and written in an easy, legible style.

Critical

Further, the commission did not refrain from looking thoroughly and critically into the actual existing threats to state security and the measures for its protection.

In reading that critique and the proposals, one continually gets the impression that the commission members demonstrate a good understanding and feeling for our civilized values of justice.

This feeling clearly comes through in the draft laws the commission proposes at the end of the report. In comparison with the existing legislation -- such as the Law on Internal Security of 1950, the Law on Rebellious Meetings of 1956, the Law on Illegal Organizations of 1960, the Law on Terrorism of 1967 and various general laws on legal modifications -- the proposed laws of the commission demonstrate an acceptable and greater sensitivity for the rights and liberty of individuals and organizations, without relinquishing effectiveness, it should be added immediately.

In the third place, one can categorically state: acceptance and initiation of the recommendations of the commission will already bring great improvement in the existing state of affairs. It will not be unique in southern Africa, however. for the informed and careful observer would soon find out that there are rather broad similarities between the proposed South African Law on Internal Security and the Law on Internal Security of 1979 of the Republic of Bophuthatswana. Needless to say, the latter was also a rewrite of former South African legislation.

however, will the implementation of the commission's recommendations, which primarily comprise better management, silence the critics and make the security polity generally acceptable?

One would like this to happen. However, there are certain aspects of the existing system which are also found in the recommended polity which have become too notorious to be incorporated without definite counter measures.

Controversial

The most controversial of those is certainly the phenomenon of what has become known as detention without a hearing. Strictly speaking, various categories must be distinguished here.

For example, there is preventive detention. The minister of justice can let someone suspected of activities threatening to the state be held in prison for 4 to 12 months without charging him with any crime.

Further, the attorney general can order witnesses for the state who might be tampered with to be detained until the case in queestion is dealt with.

A third form of detention without a hearing is the so-called detention for interrogation. This can, moreover, be authorized under existing law, but the most notorious is probably Article 6 of the Law on Terrorism which specifies that someone who is suspected of being or having been involved in terrorist activities can be detained by the charge of certain police officers until he has satisfactorily answered all questions in the opinion of the police commissioner, or until the commissioner thinks it useless to detain him any longer.

An interesting phenomenon in all these cases is that the laws which provide for that on the surface contain reasonable mechanisms of control. For example, someone detained according to Article 6 of the Law on Terrorism can be visited every 14 days by a magistrate and the detained party can at any time address remonstrances to the minister in connection with his detention or release.

Further, the police commissioner must furnish reasons to the minister once a month as to why the detainee cannot be released. The minister has the authority to order the release of a detainee at any time.

In some cases under the new polity, review of the minister's decision by the chief justice is even possible. What more reasonable treatment can a detainee really expect, people are apt to ask.

Still, detention without a hearing is the tinder. Awkward questions are regularly being asked about detainees who die under suspicious circumstances -- just think of Timol, Biko and recently Aggett. Recently psychologists have been asking serious questions about the effects of detention and isolation, for, it should be added, detention as a result of security legislation is usually solitary confinement.

Doubt

There are doubts about the credibility of confessions made in isolation. This makes one wonder whether somewhere, in spite of all the legal or statutory control measures, there isn't an Achilles heel in the system.

In my opinion there is one. Unfortunately it is one which cannot easily be eliminated without a great degree of legislative consideration. Nowhere in any legislation, including in the proposed legislation of the commission, is provision made for effective control over the activities of the police officers who deal with the detainees. Instead, the contrary is true. The legislation makes the specific provision that no one except the minister or an official in the service of the state doing his official duty has access to a detainee or is entitled to information with respect to the detainee.

Also, no court is authorized to judge the validity of action resulting from the detention regulations.

Thus no one can really prevent the police from employing so-called "third-degree" methods, detainees from being attacked and martyred, or even furnished with means to take their own lives.

Further, there is no way to really control whether the detainee is in a position to assert his rights under that law. For example, to whom would the detainee complain if the police or prison authority refuses to give him writing materials in order to send a remonstrance to the minister?

Perhaps the answer is obvious: to the magistrate who can visit him every 14 days or, under the new system, to the inspector of detainees who can visit him at any time.

Even if such visits take place regularly, their usefulness is still doubtful. A magistrate or inspector of detainees will always be seen as a servant of the state, and his independence is not viewed with great enthusiasm.

In light of this the proposals of the commission that in some cases a legal representative can be helpful to a detainee in the drawing up of a remonstrance to the minister, or that someone appointed by an advisory committee to investigate organizations or publications can be assisted by a legal representative in preparing his written remonstrances, should be welcomed.

The important question still remains, however: why didn't they go all the way and furnish all detainees access to legal representatives under the security legislation? This could be a way to assure humane treatment of detainees and to counter biting criticism against the system.

An alternative is for the legislator himself simply to make provision in the legislation for minimum standards of detention and interrogation. Authority is indeed given to the minister in existing and proposed legislation to prescribe terms through regulation in that context.

Such regulations, when they are issued, are often inaccessible and discretionary in their effect, however. Otherwise the detainee is simply subjected to prison regulations.

The latter can be just as discretionary however, as is clearly obvious from the recent Goldberg case. In that case the prison authority cut off completely a group of "political" prisoners from all news. The court of appeal decided that this was the right of the authority because of regulations.

Balanced

South Africa cannot really afford to set up conspicuous targets for criticism, least of all in the very sensitive area of state security. In spite of the total attack, every attempt must be made to give a balanced and moderate character even to security legislation. The Rabie Commission succeeds in that to a certain extent.

The question, however, is whether the commission has gone far enough. It does not appear they have.

Perhaps the question might be put forward why there is such a strong emphasis on some form of external control over the action of people charged with carrying out

security legislation. There is a good answer. In any free, modern state the so-called principle of separation of powers is seen as an important means to regulate and limit the execution of state authority.

To put it in simple language, this means that the action of the executive authority (for example the government, administration, police) in principle is viewed with a degree of suspicion, no matter how responsible that police or government is.

That phenomenon is a natural outcome of the fact that the government is permitted to have executive authority. Because it is human (and experience has taught) that the possession of power is an invitation to abuse of it, it is only natural that execution of power has to be controlled.

Because, further, it is not a healthy concept for someone to be a judge in his own case, it is obvious that that control must be carried out by someone other than the one in power or his allies.

In the modern state this is the judicial machinery and this includes lawyers and attorneys. This watchdog function, in my opinion, is too much neglected even in the proposed legislation of the commission.

In summary, it can be stated that many positive recommendations sprout from the report of the Rabie Commission. The recommendations do not, however, counter the greatest objections against the existing system of security legislation, namely defective control over the circumstances of detention and the methods of those who do the detaining. It is a prickly problem, but one for which answers must be found.

Otherwise the danger exists that the proposed policy will be seen as a refined form of the existing one, with extensive and more cumbersome formal control, but less substantive or actual protection of the position of individuals who under our law are considered innocent until they have been proven guilty.

8700
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ATTORNEYS SEE INADEQUACIES IN TERRORIST LAW AMENDMENTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] The Association of Incorporated Attorneys yesterday welcomed certain recommendations of the Rabie Commission regarding the security legislation, but said that in certain respects the recommendations fall far too short of expectations.

The association's chairman, Mr J. E. Knoll, said that the statement which has been issued here is that the entire council of the association discussed the report and its recommendations last week in Capetown and communicated its opinion to Minister of Justice Kobie Koetsee.

From the commission's report it appears that it has given "full and careful" attention to the association's recommendations and that to a certain measure the commission has tried to follow what the association has submitted.

"Thus, for example, the commission's proposal that a review board be provided for the purpose of reviewing the draft law on internal security is a definite step forward." So stated Mr Knoll.

"However, the association believes that the board should be independent and that its members must not be exposed to dismissal by the state president." He does have the power to summarily dismiss them.

The commission also proposed that:

The series of offenses related to terrorist activities be reduced to three. These are: crimes of terrorism, subversion and sabotage as described in the draft law. The commission also proposed doing away with the statutory imposition of minimum sentences.

Need

Mr Knoll said: "These proposals are welcome, although the association proposes that the definition of the above mentioned offenses be limited even further."

"The association does not deny that under the present circumstances there is a need for security legislation for enabling the authorities to carry out their duties of protecting the public. However, the greater the power of the state the greater must be the measure of supervision and control, by effective independent bodies or persons, over those who exercise exceptional powers in the name of the state."

"The commission rejected the view that common law and the judicial process can assure the security of the public. Nevertheless the association emphasises that the prosecution of common law transgressions must be chosen whenever possible in accusing defendants in accordance with common law or statutory provisions."

Examples

"For example it appears that there is no good reason why, if the overthrow of the government is shown to be the main objective, common law transgression applying to crimes of high treason and incitement is not widely sufficient for covering the majority of terrorist activities and sabotage."

The association felt that the commission's recommendations fall too short in certain respects. Three examples of these are as follows:

The failure to take sufficient precautions to insure that persons are not arrested unless their detention is proven to be justified;

Failure to make provisions for detainees to be visited by their lawyers, subject to the necessary precautions.

Failure to make provisions for the payment of indemnity by the state to persons under detention.

7964
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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMUNISTS ATTACKED MILITARY BASE FROM PRETORIA VICINITY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Mar 82 p 13

[Text] Pretoria--A peaceful small plot of land in Erasmia, Pretoria, served as a nest where a number of terrorists kept in hiding before they launched a rocket attack against Voortrekkerhoogte last year. The house is about 1 kilometer north of the Erasmia police station and less than 300 meters from the place where the rockets were fired. The spacious four-bedroom house had been used as a hiding place since May of last year by Nicolas Francis Henry Heath, Miss Bonnie Lou Mollar, David William Hedges, Guido Luciaan van Hecken and Dr Eduard Wethli, all of them agents of the British Communist Party.

The owner of the premises, Mr G. J. O. Basson told DIE BURGER yesterday: "I advertised in a newspaper that the house was for rent and two persons who presented themselves as Mr and Mrs Heath took the place. Mr Basson is the managing director of a Pretoria company which supplies farming chemicals. Both persons made a good impression, but the woman was dressed more informally. Mr Heath claimed to be an educator and they provided addresses in Britain. Mr Basson said: "I will not be surprised if they have post-graduate qualifications."

Mr Basson invested more than 2,000 rand on the house to recondition it before the communist agents occupied it. They took it over in May of last year and made 3 months payments (1,500 rand) in advance.

The agents hid some of their weapons under the wooden floor of the house. In one of the bedrooms, which is now occupied by Miss Wanda Venter, there is a hole cut through with a saw for gaining access to the space below. The hole was covered neatly with an iron metal plate and a wall-to-wall carpet. Some of the weapons are also believed to have been hidden in the ceiling of the building. Miss Venter found a bullet in the room next to her own, but it cannot be said that this is one of the terrorist's bullets, because shortly after the 12 August attack the police combed the house thoroughly for clues.

7964
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UNIQUE SOLUTIONS FOR MINE-RESISTANT VEHICLES CLAIMED

Johannesburg PARATUS in Afrikaans Jan 82 pp 6-7, 22

[Text] The threat of landmines brings to mind the spectacle of sudden destruction, victims strewn all around, or nerve-racking minesweeping patrols.

Not much more than a decade ago the possibility of such danger did not occur at all to a soldier when he thought about military techniques at our borders. The terrorist onslaught was certainly a lot more limited than it is now. Today the sun seldom ever goes down on the dry Ovambo in Northern South-West Africa/Namibia without there being a mine incident somewhere .

In the light of these unique circumstances, which have so rapidly assumed a great dimension, the South African Armed Forces have been obliged to find a solution to the threat of land mines.

The local history of the threat of land mines dates back to the initial incidents in what used to be Rhodesia when the threat of terrorism was experienced on a large scale. The whole scenario of land-mine activity very soon increased to a dangerous level so that movement in some of the regions had to be limited to mine sweeping operations. The transportation of soldiers and large troop movements of any sort were curtailed not only by the implications of a mine explosion, but also by the pattern of psychological warfare which created the idea of an omnipresent enemy.

With the hard lessons learned in Rhodesia on hand, the South African Armed Forces contracted the local research organizations to develop mine-resistant, mine-detecting and mine-exploding vehicles.

With the help of the explosives expertise of these organizations it was possible to work out the basic background know-how for the first group of mine-resistant vehicles and a special division of KRYGKOR [Arms Corporation] was set up.

Main Objective

The main objective of the mine-resistant vehicles is to provide the best possible protection to the personnel. Since South Africa is the first country in the world to be saddled with this problem on such a large scale it meant that for all practical reasons the developers had to start out with a clean sheet of paper. There was no previous expertise with respect to this problem anywhere in the world.

The first things done were to pour water in the wheels of the vehicles, load the vehicle bed-frames with sandbags, install heavier plates around the vehicles and also devise a method of tire protection. All these efforts were successful to a point, but the vehicles were still not fully mine-resistant.

It was soon apparent that the solution was to be found in a totally new construction of the vehicle. Two objectives had to be included here: Protecting the soldier and his morale (he must be aware of the fact that his chances of being involved in a mine explosion are high, but that he will nevertheless be safe). The second objective entailed the cutting down of the costs related to repairing the damages of a land mine explosion as well as the protection of the vehicle.

As this sort of research was going on, the degree of the threat became all the more serious. Not only wheel-triggered mines were being used, but mines were being positioned in the middle of the road and detonated electrically.

This new form of the threat meant that the less resistant underside carriage of the vehicles were now exposed to the force of the explosion. This led to the wedge shaped design of the body of mine-resistant vehicles so that the force of the explosion would be deflected away from the undercarriage.

The logical assumption was that now the enemy would start using more powerful mines. Two, three and in some cases even five mines were buried in one hole! This meant that much better protection of the personnel in the vehicle was necessary. The employment of plastic mines meant that these mines could no longer be detected by metal detectors.

The situation was viewed with a great deal of circumspection and the requirements of the South African Armed Forces were carefully studied. Three types of vehicles were brought into the scene as a result of this. These were: Mine-resisting vehicles for the protection of personnel, detection vehicles which carry detection devices and triggering vehicles which go out for the very purpose of triggering mines and are at the same time very easy to repair quickly.

A milestone in this development was the "Buffalo" mine-resistant vehicle. Resistant against the simultaneous explosion of two mines, the Buffalo offers sufficient protection to the personnel to survive the explosion

with a minimum of injury. Developed on the design of the SAMIL-series vehicles their engines and gear boxes are also protected against explosions. An ambulance vehicle based on the same principle as the Buffalo, is built with the SAMIL-50 cabine and also offers total protection for the personnel.

With the urgency of the situation pressing them the project team came up with a great diversity of variants of mine-resistant vehicles, for the protection of operational personnel, with the Buffalo as the most adaptable of the series. Equipped for carrying a troop-section it is ideal as a patrol vehicle. The Buffalo had also its origin in the Bosvark (Bush Pig) mine-resistant vehicle with the V-shaped body. However the Buffalo has the additional armor protection and a more rounded appearance.

The Buffalo is resistant even against the so-called bespectacled mines (two mines which are planted side-by-side in the tracks of a vehicle for the purpose of overturning the vehicle and in so doing hurl out the occupants).

Thanks to the comprehensive improvements in the original undercarriage construction, today the Buffalo is a perfected and proven vehicle which answers well to its purpose.

From the expertise which KRYGKOR has built up over the years today we find a wide range of these vehicles already in service on the roads or on the field. Thus, for example, there is a 10-ton freight truck known as the Kwevoel (Grey Lourie) so reconfigured that it offers maximum security to the drivers inside a closed and armored driver's cab. Similar to this type are 5-ton vehicles reconfigured as mine-resistant recovery vehicles, ambulances, a troop carrier as well as the smaller 2-ton freight carrier.

Still another interesting vehicle is the mine resistant bus design a number of which have already been tested and accepted by KRYGKOR.

As technology and know-how improves the teams of KRYGKOR and those of the South African Armed Forces see to it every time that they stay a step ahead of the enemy in what they employ against us. Today our mine-resistant vehicles actually stand up against all the land mines which the enemy is using against us, provided of course that those who operate the vehicles take all the precautionary measures.

Another advantage is the fact that through standardization the vehicles are easy to maintain. The South African Armed Forces attach a high priority to the serviceability of the vehicles. KRYGKOR sees to it that upon acceptance all the manufacturing specifications have been observed.

In so doing KRYGKOR sees to it that things are kept within the limits of standardization with the necessary adaptations, but that also continuous improvements are made on the preceding models.

Through KRYGKOR it is possible for the consumer (the South African Armed Forces) to be in touch with the manufacturer of the vehicles and in so doing the armed forces are assured of a high standard of quality control.

Unusual solutions are usually the most successful in the sort of warfare which is taking place on our northern frontiers. In the field of mine-resistant vehicles we have here in South Africa a know-how which is unique in the world.

7964

CSO: 4701/40

TANZANIA

GUIDELINES FOR FORTHCOMING PARTY ELECTIONS SET FORTH

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 25 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] This is the year for the election of leaders of the Revolutionary Party [OCM]. The Party has already issued a booklet containing the rules for this election. The Party felt it was necessary to issue this booklet of election rules early in order to avoid the problems which occurred during the 1977 Party elections.

As a result of the problems which occurred in the past election, the Party discovered 2 major deficiencies: deficiencies in honesty, and deficiencies in performance.

In this election of 1977 people were running for office who had not acknowledged equality or socialism, ambitious and self-interested people and some of these were elected to leadership. Likewise people pushed themselves into the leadership by using tricks and other stratagems like tribalism, the Booklet of Election Rules said.

Not only this, but because of things done hastily in the 1977 elections, truly trustworthy people faltered and were unable to participate in the elections, while the wild ones were able to work their way into running for party leadership.

In the elections of this year the party should avoid all these problems. It is important for party members, and especially the leaders at various levels to understand these party goals, and make certain that not only do they understand the election rules well, but also, when the time comes, they will use them correctly.

We have one nation of Tanzania, and our single political party, the CCM, has established restrictions and a system to obtain leaders in order to maintain democracy and get leaders who are suitable according to the qualifications made clear by the party. Also the party's objective is to build and sustain the strong unity of the country and citizens.

But as was obvious during the last party election, and as the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere explained the day before, a pattern appeared of using things

that are contrary to the restrictions of the party. Instead of using the qualifications for leadership desired by the party, some people used favoritism because of friendship or kinship, money, tribalism and religion in the elections.

The CCM is not capitalist. Thus it is impossible to permit people to run for office in this party by using money. Likewise, using favoritism in the election because of friendship, kinship, tribalism or religion divides the citizens. The CCM cannot agree to the division of the citizens or of our country.

In addition to the Booklet of Party Rules, the CCM Guidelines explained entirely clearly what kind of leaders are needed in our party. Among other things the Manual says:

"Leadership is not work, although there is work in leadership. Thus members of party sections must either have regular salaried work, agricultural work, or have leadership work in the party, government or parastatal organizations. Otherwise there will be people in the party who are not farmers, or workers, and this is the start of building a group of political cheaters, a matter which is a danger to the activities of socialism."

Explanations such as these and others are in the Party Guidelines, together with the Election Rules, it is necessary that they be kept in mind properly for this year's election, and all others in the future in order to have first class leaders to cause us to achieve the desired development--the development of socialism.

6143
CSO: 4749/22

MAINTENANCE OF PROPER ACCOUNTING BY PARASTATALS URGED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 27 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] Yesterday in the National Assembly there appeared three reports concerning the maintenance of accounts in public institutions. Appearing were: Report of the Officer and Inspector General of Government Accounts for 1979/1980; Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Government Accounts for 1977/1978; and, the Report of the Parliamentary Committee for Examining and Managing Accounts of Parastatal Organizations for 1979/1980.

These reports remind us again of one very important thing, that a great effort is still needed in order to keep the accounts of Government and parastatal organizations in good condition. These reports mentioned several defects which continue to exist in the keeping of accounts and which cause losses for the Government and parastatal organizations.

Among these defects are making expenditures which do not have documents or which have incomplete forms. For example, the Report of the Officer and Inspector General of Accounts of the Government says that during the year ending 30 June 1980 expenditures were made which were undocumented or had incomplete forms with a value of 258 million shillings, and of these, 77.41 million shillings of expenditures had no documents at all.

Likewise the practice of not complying completely with regulations concerning the issuance of personal loans and advances is continuing. Some of the accounting officers do not maintain proper records, or do not have different systems for money noted as loans or advances.

The reports also mention weaknesses in controlling purchases of supplies for public work. It was discovered that some money was paid before goods were received.

The results of these defects and others in keeping accounts is the loss of much public money and many supplies. It is clear that we cannot make progress with these conditions when every year the nation suffers losses merely because of not fulfilling the regulations and system which must be followed in the keeping of accounts.

It is obvious that one of the reasons for these conditions in our country is the shortage of sufficient people with skills in these accounting tasks. In recent years efforts have been made to teach more citizens a knowledge of accounting. But it is obvious these efforts must be expanded in order to increase the number of people with this knowledge and to increase the quality of the knowledge which they obtain.

But sometimes there are deficiencies because of laziness in the supervision of work and weakness in the control of money. And these occur because some of the work chiefs do not completely concern themselves with matters involving expenditures of money.

One of the things we are urged to do by the CCM Guidelines and the Plan for Economic Survival is to be watchful in the spending and care of the public money and equipment. It is only when we ensure the good keeping of accounts that we will have the proper use of the public money and supplies.

6143
CSO: 4749/22

BRIEFS

POR SECURITY STRESSED--The Tanzania Harbors Authority [THA] has requested the cooperation of all agencies which use the ports of Tanzania to improve security in order to prevent thefts and the loss of goods. This request was made the day before yesterday by the director of operations of the THA, Peter Cholobi, during a meeting of managers of the National Shipping Company Agencies, Ltd [NASACO]. Cholobi said that the THA will make an effort to seek means of preventing thefts and losses of goods in ports but that the THA alone will be unable to be successful without the full cooperation from all the agencies which use the ports. He asked NASACO to consider again the question of placing reliable guards near ships because without paying attention to this question, thefts of goods will continue to increase. He informed the managers that recently the THA announced 90 positions for guards and of the 600 persons who were interviewed for these positions, nearly 590 persons had a history of theft from ports. The NASACO managers agreed that it is necessary to improve security and that there should be cooperation among NASACO, the THA, the Customs Department, and the police in order to insure that goods which are entering the country arrive securely, rapidly and intact. The general manager of NASACO, Chriswell Simfukwe, explained to those attending the meeting that the present procedure for counting goods which enter our ports requires revision because the quantity of goods shown and recorded by NASACO as having been received from ships does not correspond with the quantity shown by the THA. Simfukwe said that NASACO usually counts all goods which enter the country as soon as they are unloaded from ships, whereas the THA usually counts goods made available outside the port after remaining at the port for several days or months. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 10 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4749/27

'MILLIYET' CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS IDI AMIN

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 11-14 Mar 82

[Interview with Idi Amin by Leyla Umar]

[11 Mar 82 p8]

[Text] I spoke with Idi Amin Dada, Uganda's exiled leader, in Jidda. Much has been said and written about Amin, who disappeared in 1979 after being deposed by his rival, Obote. It was claimed at the outset that he had been invited to Libya by Qadhafi.

Amin, for whom the search lasted 3 years, has lived in the city of Jidda in Saudi Arabia since 1980. At first, he lived in a hotel. Now, he is living together with his family in a palace-like home.

In answer to my question, "How many wives and children are living with you?," Amin answered, "Forgive me, for I do not wish to respond to questions about my family." He added:

"All those close to me were killed by Obote."

Later, Amin, who claimed that he has been subjected to an enormous amount of slander, defended himself, saying:

"I did not have anyone beheaded. I did not chop up people, drink their blood, eat their flesh. The bodies of thousands who were taken prisoner in Kampala and tortured were thrown into pits by my enemies. They threw them on top of me!"

Amin said that he loves to make fun of the British and that he "does not like Reagan because he makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. He does not talk about French President Mitterand. He stated:

"I am gathering information about him with due care, and I will announce my thoughts in the future."

Later, he spoke about Turks, his "blood brothers," saying:

"When you invaded Cyprus, I was the person who informed the world in the United Nations that you were right. The next morning, Kurt Waldheim telephoned me and asked how I was. Then he questioned me, 'What is this to you?' Of course, he received an answer from me."

The Amin whom I saw in Jidda and with whom I spoke for 2 hours is "Africa's savage," its "butcher slaughterer," who sometimes causes the world to laugh, sometimes horrifies it.

Amin's year of birth must also be disputed. Whereas the whole world says that he was born in 1925, he claims it was 1931. When he was 18, he attracted the attention of a British sergeant.

At that time, in order to enter the army all that was necessary, according to the British, who viewed Uganda as a colony, was to be powerfully built and strong and to be able to close one eye in order to aim.

Since he possessed these qualities, Amin was taken into the army, was sent to Burma, and was given the job of kitchen duty.

This faithful soldier of the king rose to corporal in 1949 and was sent to Kenya to fight the Mau Maus. According to observers' allegations, when Amin brought natives in for questioning, he used his own special methods. He had severed male genitals and placed them on the table. He served the imperialists by frightening the natives with threats such as, "If you do not tell the truth, I will castrate you."

Amin rose to sergeant-major within a short time and became part of the officer class when the British gave Uganda its independence.

A year later, Amin, who was a major, was promoted to general. That was in 1967. In 1971, when President Milton Obote, a close friend, was out of the country, Amin took control of the government.

After becoming president, Amin sent telegrams to a number of presidents of state throughout the world and, most of the time, ridiculed them. At first, he was characterized by Africans as a "man who takes revenge on western nations that play with our dignity and who gives us strength." However, in February, 1973 when the death penalty was carried out on 11 guerrillas who had opposed him and was broadcast on world television, the horror felt by his own people suddenly began to overshadow Amin's lovable aspects.

According to statistical information cited by the world press and the International Amnesty Organization, Amin was responsible for the killing of 300,000 persons during his 8 years as president. America's last ambassador to Uganda, Thomas Patrick Melady, said of Amin, who was featured twice on the cover of TIME magazine:

"In my opinion, Amin is a person aware of everything he does. He is extremely intelligent, but he is, to the same degree, cruel."

According to William McWhirter, TIME's Uganda correspondent at the time, Amin's qualities are innumerable:

"Amin, who can be as sociable and gentle as a kitten when he wishes, is usually as savage as a tiger. His body, which stands almost 2 meters tall and weighs 150 kilograms, contains the heart of a child capable of committing every sort of madness in order to attract attention. However, this heart sometimes becomes evil, and, at that time, humanity is cut into shreds or has its throat sliced and is tossed into the Nile River. Hippopotamuses and crocodiles do not go hungry in Uganda. Above all, there is a team trained especially by Amin whose name is the "State Research Bureau," an organization of his friends. The members of this organization wear sunglasses day and night and, at any time, at any place, carry out raids, throwing their victims into the trunks of cars. It is unusual for an Ugandan who has disappeared to be seen again alive. In fact, the bodies of most of those who are taken away are, the next day, floating in the river riddled with holes."

"When President Carter, informed of such incidents, made a statement about Amin, saying, 'The frightening things committed by Amin horrify the entire world,' I could not find the words to explain how the statement aroused the tiger in the childish man and extinguished the breath of us Americans living in Uganda. Amin immediately issued an order, and as many as 200 Americans residing in Kampala were told that they would not be able to take a single step outside. At that time, Carter and his administrators understood that this man was not one who made jokes, and they met together at the White House. United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and leaders of several African states were asked to serve as intermediaries. The Enterprise, an American destroyer on maneuvers in the Indian Ocean and five warships that accompanied it were placed on general alarm.

"At a moment when the hearts of all those at the White House had almost stopped beating from suspense, a Ugandan diplomat presented Carter with a 1,000-word telegram sent by Amin.

"In the telegram, Amin said that Carter is a Zionist toy of the Israelis, that Amin had information that over 5,500 soldiers were being dispatched in order to retrieve the 200 Americans in Uganda, and that the Americans having the good fortune to live in Uganda were left free to go about their own business comfortably. Amin did not refrain from adding at the end of the telegram, 'I adore Americans. No matter what their color, they are my true friends. Please give my regards to all your citizens. I am looking forward to my upcoming visit to the White House.'

"President Carter was deeply annoyed by the telegram. He said, 'It is well that Amin did not treat me with scorn as he did with the British queen, telling her to pull up her stockings a bit.'

"Fortunately and happily, the incident was not prolonged. Amin said that the 200 Americans were being detained for several days for their own protection, and he gave them permission to leave the country. He even overwhelmed them with gifts and medals. At that time, I was among those who left Uganda never to return again."

The only goal of Amin, who comes from the 800,000-member Muslim Kakwa tribe of Uganda, was to negate the influence of the Christian Acholi and Langi tribes, which total more than 7 million persons and which oppose him. There was nothing he would not do in order to attain his goal. Most of the foreign aid received by Uganda, which is trying with great difficulty to put its economy on its feet by exporting coffee and cotton, was spent on keeping the 30,000-man army happy. For example, there is a single airplane at the Uganda airport, and this plane was used to transport the amount of whiskey and the number of items such as butter and milk that were very hard to find and pieces of electronic equipment such as television sets and tape recorders the army officers wanted. Amin, who believed the soldiers were very closely tied to him, placed absolutely no importance on agricultural technicians and equipment that could truly strengthen the nation. He paid no attention to the fact that sacks of coffee rotted in fields. He imported coffee from abroad. Amin, who repeatedly spoke of the importance of tourism, became the reason why the seven or eight tourists that got off the solitary planes that landed turned around and fled from Uganda after hearing about the terror that was said to abound in the nation.

According to statements of several European advisors that like and support him, "Amin is a brave man and will venture to do anything for his beliefs. His only wish is for the world to recognize that he is right."

McWhirter, who lived in Uganda for a long period of time, defends the opposing view:

"Uganda, which obtained its independence from England in 1962, was administered by Edward Mutesa II (known as King Freddie), a graduate of Cambridge University.

"In 1966 when Obote crushed the king's men and seized control, Freddie fled to England without a cent and died there in poverty 3 years later. However, discontent among the people raised its head, because Obote was unable to unite the tribes living in Uganda as had been expected. For this reason, when Amin took the government from Obote, great things were expected and hoped from him.

"At first, Amin promised that free elections would be held and later called upon Obote to cooperate with him in Uganda. His proposal, however, was rejected. He gained a lot of sympathy when he brought King Freddie's body from London and had him buried with a great deal of ceremony. But, just as he failed to keep his word, he became involved in clashes with neighboring Tanzania, and, a year later, he expelled 55,000 Indians and Pakistanis who

lived in Uganda. Three years later, when British businessman Dennis Hill called Amin a "butcher executioner," Amin struck like lightning once again. Hill was imprisoned in order to be killed. James Callaghan, secretary of state for foreign affairs at the time, flew to Uganda at the command of Queen Elizabeth and begged Amin's pardon. With great difficulty, Hill's life was spared.

"Later, Amin, who praised Hitler, began to make statements that he was planning to build a monument for Hitler in the capital city of Kampala. Amin sought new and unique means to belittle Europeans and arrived at a party given in his honor on a chair carried by four British businessmen. The western businessmen were forced to kneel before him and read statements of praise to him. He even accused his own minister of foreign affairs, Princess Elizabeth Bagaya, of engaging in immoral behavior in a bathroom at the Paris airport.

"Of course, one of the most renowned incidents was the massacre that took place at Entebbe Airport. It appears as if no one will forget that in the Entebbe incident, the subject of two or three movies, an Air France plane together with its passengers was skyjacked by German nationals and guerrillas sympathetic with the Palestinians and was taken to the Entebbe Airport in Uganda."

[12 Mar 82 p 12]

[Text] Leaving to later articles the details of the "Entebbe raid," which has long been of interest to the world, I will now explain how I found Amin.

I went to Saudi Arabia as part of a program designed by Vice-Admiral Isik Biren for the purpose of introducing Turkey.

During this introduction, which strengthened relations between the two nations more than had been anticipated, tasty Turkish foods prepared by the Maramara Etap Restaurant; Beymen's clothing, which is greatly superior to that of Europe's most chic couturiers; the Aykut Carpet's silk carpets; calligrapher Prof Emin Barin's work; and Suna's lampshades attracted great interest and were even purchased eagerly.

We relished the heat of this beautiful city while in the swimming pool of our embassy, and, in the evenings, we ate Arab foods at magnificent dinners given by the hospitable Saudis.

While I was swimming on the last day of our trip, a Turkish youth studying in Jidda approached me and said, "You seem to love swimming as much as Amin does."

I asked, "What made you think of Amin?"

The youth smiled and answered, "I am in the same class as his son, and I have seen his father swim."

I leaped out of the pool immediately and shouted, "Does Amin live here?"

In a most normal voice, he queried, "Didn't you know?"

"Are you joking? The whole world is trying to find where he is. Find him for me now," I ordered.

The youth suddenly became fearful.

"If I said something as important as this, trouble will follow. Forgive me," he said, and he jumped from the pool and left.

I forgot the pool, the heat, everything. I dried off and went straight to my hotel. I had made friends with all the hotel employees during my 10 days there. Most were youths from Tunis and Lebanon. They had a deep affection for Turks. Once inside the hotel, I quickly went up to Hasan, the most pleasant of all, and, in the manner of a police detective, I demanded, "Do not raise your voice a bit, Hasan. Did you know that Amin lives here?"

Laughing, he said, "Of course, I knew. A very close friend of mine works at the Sands Hotel, where he stayed 5 months. They became good friends. If you can wait several hours, I will be able to find out from my friend for you where His Excellency is."

I told Hasan, "Find your friend for me immediately, right now. My plane leaves tomorrow. I will not go anywhere before seeing Amin."

Hasan must have been frightened, for his voice became strained and he called me, "Doctor Umar." (Saudis address persons for whom they feel respect as "doctor." Truthfully, this did not displease me one bit.) He said, "I have never seen you this excited. Since it is very important, I will tell you where Amin lives this evening. I give you my word of honor."

[13 Mar 82 p 8]

[Text] I went to my room immediately. Because I had learned that Saudis are very sensitive about every subject, I phoned Ambassador Abbas Ghazzawi, who is responsible for the Middle East foreign affairs desk. I asked him for permission to talk with Amin.

He said, "Since you are leaving tomorrow, I do not think you will be able to find him in such a short time. He frequently goes to the Kaaba at Mecca. However, I promise you that during your next visit I will personally introduce you to him."

I was so excited that I could not describe the excitement of a reporter to His Excellency Ghazzawi.

I ran downstairs and found the hotel manager. He was a very charming Portuguese. "Garcia," I said, "I promise you and your wife a delightful 2-week vacation at my home in Turkey's Marmara paradise. Please find Amin for me immediately."

The poor fellow at first looked at me very strangely. He, too, did not know that Amin was living there. I took his arm and led him to Hasan.

Both convinced me that it was necessary to wait until evening. I quickly dashed to the home of Huseyin Celem, our ambassador. I explained the situation to him in one breath. Despite the fact that he is extremely helpful and is an ambassador who performs his job very well, he said that he truthfully did not know anything at all about this and could not do anything.

I returned to the hotel disappointed and disgruntled. I was forced to wait until morning, and, of course, I could not close an eye. I was simply filled with despair. My plane was leaving the next day, and I was compelled to return.

The next day, I became a fixture in the hotel lobby. While I was running back and forth between Hasan and Garcia, someone tapped my shoulder. I turned. A bespectacled Lebanese who appeared to me, at the time, to be the handsomest man in the world said, "Doctor Leyla, I am Joseph, Amin's friend. My friends told me to find you and, if I could not help, never to look them in the face again. Come, let us go to the telephone booth. Let us phone the old fellow."

I walked to the booth like a robot. Joseph dialed a number. I heard a voice on the other end. Joseph said, "Excellency, I hope I am not disturbing you. At my side is a woman reporter from Turkey. Her name is Leyla. She definitely wishes to speak with you today. With your permission, let me give her the phone."

I took the receiver. A voice on the other end said, "Leyla." I could not believe my ears. "Yes?," I answered. He said, "Leyla is the name of my favorite sister." "Oh, really?," I responded. "Yes," he replied, "Since your name is Leyla and since you are a Muslim Turk, I will personally come to your hotel to talk with you. My only condition is that you wait for me at the door with Joseph and that you take us to a suite unknown to anyone." "Of course, my friend," I responded and returned the receiver to Joseph.

Joseph said that we were to wait at the door several hours later, and he ordered the hotel manager to prepare Suite No 321 immediately.

I phoned Ambassador Celem and told him Amin was coming to visit me. "I don't believe it," he said. "Since you're a woman, you probably misunderstood what was said on the phone. To date, he has not spoken with anyone. Why would he suddenly change his mind now? I am telling you this now so you won't be disappointed later. Don't wait."

Several hours later, I began to wait with Joseph at the door. At exactly an hour after Amin said he would arrive, I began to think bitterly that our ambassador was correct. Because I never in my life have been successful at taking photographs, I had purchased a fully automatic minicamera. While playing nervously with this device, which I will call "Amin" from now on, I turned to Joseph, who had by then become my very close friend, and said, "What is going on? Go and call His Excellency. If he is not coming, let us stop waiting at the door and stop disgracing ourselves before those who are coming and going. A woman waiting for hours at the door is not looked upon as pleasing not only in Arab countries, but in European countries as well."

Joseph, completely apologetic, left and returned 5 minutes later full of excitement. "Don't worry, Doctor Leyla," he said. "His Excellency was delayed by an unexpected visitor. He said that he will leave immediately. And he begged our forgiveness."

A half hour later, a huge black automobile stopped before us. It was driven by an extremely handsome black youth of 14. On his head was a knitted skullcap. After parking the automobile proficiently, he jumped from the car and opened the passenger door. From inside with complete grandeur leaped Amin. He quickly took the youth and Joseph to his side and took running strides straight toward the elevator.

While I was watching their backs, the other Turks were doing so as well with looks of greater surprise than my own. They ran after Amin to the elevator, but lost him. I looked at the number on the paper in my pocket and went to the suite reserved for us.

When I entered the room, Amin rose with a little difficulty, bowed, and kissed my hand. "Pardon me," he said. "Forgive me for making you wait. Let me introduce you to my son, Suleyman."

After exchanging pleasantries, we began the interview.

Question: How long have you been living here?

Answer: I have been living in Jidda, which has demonstrated to me great friendship and which has opened its heart to me, since April 1980.

Question: Where were you before that?

Answer: I do not wish to say. Excuse me.

Question: Will you talk about your life here, your daily schedule?

Answer: I have an extremely quiet and orderly life. Since I am a good Muslim, I read the Koran for at least 2 or 3 hours a day and visit the Kaaba at least twice a week.

Question: How many of your wives and children are living with you?

Answer: Please forgive me. I do not wish to respond to questions concerning my family.

Question: How many members of your family remain in Uganda?

Answer: Absolutely none. All of my relatives there were killed by Obote.

Question: Are you able to come and go as you please here?

Answer: Certainly. The Saudis do not interfere in any of my affairs. If I wished, I could go anywhere in the world.

Question: At this time, have you applied to go to any country?

Answer: (laughing) A year ago, I requested a visa to go to England, but they did not issue one.

Question: I do not believe that your relations with the British and with Queen Elizabeth are very agreeable. Why did you choose to go there?

Answer: I bear absolutely no grudge against the British. In fact, I have infinite love for Queen Elizabeth and Margaret Thatcher. When Queen Elizabeth was in Africa years ago, it was before my eyes that she received the telegram informing her of her father's death. I'll never forget her sorrow on that day. We were performing a sword and shield pageant for the entertainment of the royalty. She immediately left our country, and I became one of the first to pay my respects to King George. He was a friend I loved. In fact, when I became president, England was the first country to recognize me. America was the second.

Question: But later you angered Her Majesty a great deal. When you, for example, sent her messages such as, "If you wish to meet a real man, come to me," and "Pull up your stockings. They're falling down," there were great rows in the press.

Answer: (laughing loudly this time) That is what appeared in the press. There was also a great deal more that did not appear that enraged the queen. I will not deny I said that. The barbarism of the British caused us to moan for centuries. I love the people individually, but one of my favorite forms of amusement is to ridicule the British, to belittle them. If, after all, they issue a visa, then you will see how much more I will invent to anger them.

Question: Very well. What do you think of the Americans? You have mocked them to a great extent. In fact, at one point, when Carter had just taken office, you kept everyone awake for days with the threat of imprisoning 200 Americans.

Answer: But, I never made fun of them as I do with the British. You must recall when I told the queen one day, "I have begun an economic assistance program for your country. I have established a special bureau, and my people will bring whatever they wish to give as gifts to you." Everyone laughed when the Ugandans formed a line with their goats, pigs, and roosters and took part in the assistance program for England. However, I did absolutely nothing to Carter. I asked him what business he had in Africa, Vietnam, and so forth when he had plenty of work to do in his own country. Such a question was necessary.

Question: Very well, then. Do you approve of the Reagan administration?

Answer: Truthfully, I was not full of negative feelings toward him at first, but I am following his actions closely, and what I do not like is this. Reagan is making the rich richer and the poor poorer. I no longer like him.

Question: What do you think about Mitterand?

Answer: I do not have sufficient information to be able to talk about him now. However, I am gathering information with great care. I will tell you what I think in the future.

[14 Mar 82 p 14]

[Text] I continued my conversation with Amin.

Question: According to accounts, you invited ministers of your cabinet to dinner one night. Following the serving of coffee, you sent for three large trays. When the trays' covers were lifted, those who saw upon them the recently severed heads of three of your closest ministers fainted. What do you have to say about these rumors?

Answer: (laughing for a very long time) If that were all that was said. I supposedly had an ice house at my home. I would enter it and speak there in a loud voice with all the people I had killed. Be fair! Do you see such a quality in me?

Question: Very well. I cannot forget this among the many things that were written about you. In 1973 when your relations with Israel were good, you allegedly asked Moshe Dayan for 24 Phantom jets while you were at the home of Abba Eban, then minister of foreign affairs. When asked the reason for the request, you said, "To bomb Tanzania." Is this correct?

Answer: Yes. Without embarrassment, Dayan said, "We cannot do a thing without America's permission." Later, when I persevered, they spoke about something in their own language. According to what I learned later from articles in the press, they had started quarreling saying, "This fellow is a crazy one. Let us toss him out." When the same request was transmitted

to the British ambassador, the man stared at me foolishly and asked, "Would you like a cup of tea?" Of course, I did not receive the Phantoms.

Question: French cinematographer Barbet Schroeder made a film of you with your permission. In this movie, you are portrayed as a person who talks with crocodiles and who constantly belches and shouts. What was your reaction to the film?

Answer: That man misled me. For a week, he took movies of me, never once leaving my side. Later, he placed me in supposedly comical situations with other film clips he stealthily obtained from places he wished. I informed Giscard d'Estaing. I told him that, if the film was not banned, the 132 Frenchmen in Uganda would worry about the consequences. The film was flown to Uganda the next day. Still, nothing very pleasant was shown in the film. This is evidence that I am democratic.

Question: What do you know about Ataturk?

Answer: If you want the truth, I possess little information about him. But according to what I have heard, he was a man to be admired. If you will send me a book about him, I will read it with pleasure.

Question: What are your thoughts about Turkey?

Answer: I find Turks very much like me. I am even able to call your people my blood brothers. In fact, when you invaded Cyprus, I was the person who informed the world in the United Nations that you were right. I told everyone how fortunate I felt because of this invasion. The next morning, Waldheim telephoned me and asked how I was. Then he questioned me, "What is this to you? Is it proper for you to demonstrate pleasure over a situation that everyone reproaches?" Of course, he received an answer from me.

Question: Do you have other impressions of Turkey?

Answer: No. Unfortunately, I have never seen your country, but I would very much like to go there. If you invite me, I will come. Almost every day, I have Turkish food cooked here at my home. I am crazy about your roast lamb.

Question: What is the situation in Uganda today? Do you hope to return?

Answer: (His Excellency's face quickly became serious, and the whites of his eyes grew larger. He spoke after turning the prayer beads in his hand several times.) No matter what I tell you about my beloved country, it will be insufficient. Ugandans, who, with time, are not pleased with the administration, now send news from every direction and beg me to return. In my time, journalists were free to enter Uganda and wrote what they pleased. Today, Obote has driven from Uganda even those who work for the United Nations and the Red Cross. A minimum of 10 children die each day

from starvation. There is no medicine for the sick. A man's leg is amputated and he washes his wounds with the water from a filthy stream -- because he cannot find medicine.

Question: Obote and a number of other persons in the world claim that much worse crimes were committed in your day.

Answer: (laughing very bitterly) They are enormous lies broadcast by my enemies and by the superpowers, in particular, that do not wish small nations to make progress. But, what is said about what Obote is doing is true. Why can't anyone enter my country if there is nothing to fear?

Question: Don't you have anything to discuss with Obote? Isn't there a message you would like to send him?

Answer: I, forgetting what he did to me, beg Obote. My wish is not to become president again, but to save my people. I send him messages, but he is not even there. He is gone from Uganda. Now, I am calling out to the entire world. Where are the great defenders of human rights? Why are they silent? Where is America? Where is England, France, China, or Russia? All of them criticized what I did. If they turned their eyes on the Uganda of today for a while, they would run to its aid.

Question: If there were an opportunity to return, would you return?

Answer: I will never become president again. My first presidency came about through force.

Question: Didn't you overthrow his government when Obote was abroad?

Answer: Wasn't that a favorable opportunity? Those displeased with Obote took advantage of the fact that he was abroad, approached me, held a gun to the tip of my nose, and said, "We give you 8 hours' grace." That was January 25, 1971. I will never forget it. When I understood that I was in a very difficult position, I accepted the presidency.

Question: What do you have to say about the allegation that, after saying in the beginning that there would exist a democratic regime in every respect, you personally took part in massacres that would terrorize the people, that you had Israelis killed in the Entebbe incident, and that you yourself dismembered the nurse, Dora Bloch, because she was Jewish?

Answer: All sorts of other things have been said. What of it? There are also those who have written or said that I am a barbarian who beheads his friends, drinks their blood, and eats their flesh. The source of this is the British, who are more barbarian than anyone.

Question: The bodies of thousands of tortured persons who were taken prisoner in Kampala were removed from pits. Is this a lie?

Answer: Those were the corpses of persons killed personally by my enemies and whose murders were then attributed to me.

Question: It is said that you had a great deal of money on you when you escaped from Uganda.

Answer: First of all, I definitely did not escape from Uganda. An army six times larger than my own army was about to come from Tanzania. Using tactics I learned from the British, I withdrew quietly. As for the money, I do not believe that there is a poorer leader than I in the world. Ask anyone, ask any bank. No one will say that I have one penny.

Question: Who supports you here?

Answer: I live thanks to the generosity and brotherhood of my Saudi Arabian friends. I will never be able to repay them.

Question: Aren't you at all threatened by death? According to what I have heard, you are protected by seven policemen.

Answer: In my country, I was saved from nine assassination attempts. For this reason, it is said that I have nine lives. Now, I am being tailed constantly by Obote's men, and he wants to poison me. However, I believe in divine power. I do not believe that I will be able to be killed by anyone if my death is not beneficial to my country.

Question: Have your friends been loyal to you, or don't you expect their loyalty?

Answer: They have been much more loyal than I believed them to be. I am consoled by the letters and phone calls from every corner of the world and with friends who come to visit personally.

Question: Don't you have any other diversions?

Answer: Isn't it possible not to have others? Swimming is my greatest enjoyment. You probably know that. In order to demonstrate to Egypt my feelings of friendship, I went there and swam across the Suez Canal. Now, because I have lost my form, I cannot swim as much as I wish.

Question: Do you eat a great deal of food?

Answer: Yes. I love to eat. But I noticed that, after swimming for half an hour, I was getting out of the pool exhausted. I immediately put myself on a diet. And I quickly lost 10 kilograms in a week.

Question: How did you succeed in losing so much weight in such a short time?

Answer: Using a principle I invented myself. For a week, I ate only fruits and vegetables. And, of course, I reduced the amount of food.

Question: It is known that, in addition to being a swimmer, you are a boxer. Do you continue to box?

Answer: No, I cannot devote enough time to boxing. However, I have taught everyone at home to swim. Every day now, we have races in the pool.

Question: Do you win?

Answer: If I lose a few more kilograms, no one will beat me. Neither here nor in the world.

The telephone rang at this point in the conversation. My Turkish friends in the lobby were looking for me. They wanted to know why I was staying upstairs so long. They laughed, saying, "Beware that His Majesty does not eat you up." They continued, "Here, the chauffeur of Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil's cousin, Aziz Ziya, is looking for you madly. Don't keep him waiting. Come down. You have an appointment with him."

And I got up, because I do not like to keep anyone waiting. "Excellency," I said, "I beg your pardon, but someone is awaiting me downstairs. I seek your permission." He jumped up, again with a little difficulty. He bowed before me and said, "The fault is mine." I replied, "I am late for an appointment. Therefore, I have lost the opportunity to speak longer."

I ended the conversation saying that, when I returned to Turkey, I would have a thousand regrets that I could not extend the 1½-hour-long discussion. I asked, "I wonder if I may take several photos of you with my camera?"

Amin replied, "Let me go into the bathroom and tidy up. Then, you may take as many photos as you wish."

And, trusting in myself for the first time in my life, I took seven or eight pictures. For one photo, I gave my machine to Amin to take a picture of me hugging his son, Hasan Suleyman, whom I adored for his pleasantness and sweetness. Dear Joseph, who sat in the room with us, also wanted me to take a souvenir photo. While Joseph, my friend of several hours who accepted absolutely nothing in return for helping me so much, bade me farewell, he said, "This is the first time His Excellency has revealed himself to a reporter, and he is very worried. With your permission, let me stay and console him a bit."

Amin, who has the largest hands I have seen in the world, kissed my hand and said in a soft voice, "Doctor Leyla, I hope to see you soon. During your next visit, I will tell you many more interesting things."

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KINSHASA GOVERNOR DISAPPOINTED BY TOUR OF CITY'S ZONES

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 Feb-1 Mar 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Kongo Luzayamo Nzundu]

[Text] For 2 weeks--from 4 to 19 February of this year--citizen Sakombi Ekope, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, made an inspection and information tour of the zones under his jurisdiction. His rounds enabled him to put his finger on the evils afflicting Kinshasa's militants. For their part, the latter were delighted by his visit, since it gave them an opportunity to present their grievances and, above all, to pass public judgment on their leaders, who are in fact the coun-cilors and zone commissioners.

In general, the head of the urban administration came home disappointed by his tour. He has realized that his closest collaborators in the zones are genuinely irresponsible people who look after their own interests to the detriment of the inhabitants. Our survey of administration in the zones, which appeared in our Friday morning edition, speaks volumes. This summary constitutes an account of what was experienced during the tour. What is happening in Kinshasa's zones? That is surely what the city of Kinshasa's governor was asking himself before he took up his pilgrim's staff last 4 February. Now that he has been sufficiently enlightened concerning the burning issues in his jurisdiction, there is reason to expect a change in working methods in Kinshasa. Otherwise this city, even though 100 years old, is in danger of dying out more from the thoughtlessness, irresponsibility, and greed of certain leaders than from anything else.

Party Activities in Neutral Gear

Everyone knows that in Zaire, the party takes precedence over everything. And as part of the revitalization of its activities, the zone commissioners, who are the MPR's section chairmen, were asked at one time to hold meetings on Thursday of every week. On Fridays, the local headmen were, in turn, to pass on the teaching they had received to the party members. Are those instructions still being followed? We say no. And we felt this during the tour. What a fuss there was during

the working meetings, when the zone commissioners and their local headmen exchanged a few home truths. As a result, there has been a drop in party activities. If mobilization in certain zones was complete during the governor's tour, it was because the inhabitants wanted to hear the city's new boss, who from time to time allowed dialogue with anybody. Otherwise, the zone commissioners and their local headmen almost abused their role as leaders of the masses.

Third-Rate Administration

Throughout the tour, citizen Sakombi Ekope, regional chairman and governor of the city of Kinshasa, did nothing but deplore the administration of the zones. The bad behavior of the zone commissioners is reflected in that of the civil servants, who have developed a taste for fleecing the inhabitants. Can a civil servant be expected to change his mentality when he knows for a fact that his boss is also an accomplished crook?

Moreover, there is no followup to the instructions that zone commissioners receive from the urban authority. Let us take only the example of schools. In their welcoming words, some zone commissioners deplored the conditions in which children study. The latter have no desks. In response to that complaint, the governor simply asked them whether they had taken an inventory of the schools under their jurisdiction where the children study on the ground. Citizen Sakombi Ekope then went on to say that the Executive Council provides for equipping schools with desks. No zone commissioner was able to give him a favorable answer. This example proves sufficiently that Kinshasa's zones are not only poorly managed but also poorly administered. It is not even necessary to say that this situation is due to the fact that the zone commissioners are reaching the end of their term in office. Not at all. Since they have been in power, they have not been able to find an effective remedy for their administration.

Greedy Officials

During the tour, Kinshasa's jurisdictions gave us the impression that their cash-boxes are empty. At this rate, and especially since the terms of office have almost ended, there will be no more miracles in the capital's organizations. What was actually done with the revenues collected over a 5-year period? The governor regularly asked that question. Very few zone commissioners took him on a tour of their accomplishments, because they know that in fact, they have done nothing. The zones collect revenues in earnest at the start of each year--during the first 6 months, to be exact. But there was no planning by those managing the credits in the zones. One has merely to look at the Matete zone's table of revenues and expenditures for 1981, which was published in our edition for last Friday. So the money is often used in an improper manner. And in all of this, it is the inhabitants who suffer, because people are getting rich at their expense.

In the zones where urban markets are located, the criminal element is supported by both the zone commissioners and the city officials assigned to them. Realizing that, the governor has promised to organize the administration of the urban markets.

Being as greedy as they are, some zone commissioners clashed with the ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprises], which opposed their overcharging of

taxes. City Hall, which actually supported the ANEZA, brought the zone commissioners back into line. The reason is that taxes are set by the City Council during the budget session and cannot be changed in any way except with permission from the members of that important organization. But who profits from the overcharging of taxes? The officials whose terms are coming to an end. Achievements that benefit the people are few. The zone commissioners ignore the departmental decree, signed by the late Mafema, relative to their remuneration so that they can fill their pockets.

Nonimplementation of Decisions

During the tour, citizen Sakombi Ekope, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, announced a series of decisions dealing with the closing of illegal garages and markets, the banning of motor oil sales on thoroughfares, and the banning of the din from radios and so on. A brief period was allowed for implementing all those measures. We are greatly astonished to note that so far no one has followed through. Illegal garages and markets are still found here and there, motor oil is still being sold anarchically, and radios are still blaring. Such a situation leaves one baffled. The zone commissioners must be waiting for the governor to leave his office and come do their work for them. That, in any case, is the conclusion we draw from their behavior. For example, Kinshasa is still dirty because the permanent salongo [compulsory work on Saturdays] is disappearing.

Control Commissions in all 24 Zones

The governor's schedule in all the zones called for working meetings with the councilors and rank-and-file cadres. It is clear from that dialogue that an unhealthy climate prevails in the capital's organizations. The councilors, zone commissioners, local headmen, and leading cadres in the JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] all live "with daggers drawn." The zone commissioners are often accused of misappropriating funds. As a result of that situation, citizen Sakombi Ekope, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, has decided to send control commissions into the capital's 24 zones. The head of the urban administration has promised to strike hard at those who have abused their office.

City Council and Regional Economic Conference

After touring the 24 zones under his jurisdiction, the city governor considered it necessary to call all the city councilors into special session within the next few days. During that meeting, he will inform them of the situation he personally encountered in the zones. Solutions to the problems will then be considered by that body as a group.

As for the regional economic conference, it will bring all of the economic agents in the city of Kinshasa together to work out reasonable prices for staple food items.

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FIRST TRAINING SESSION OF 1982 BEGINS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Bitumba Miso-Mpoko]

[Text] Following a two and a half month vacation at the end of the year, the urban cadre training center in Kinshasa, the first project of the Hanns Seidel Zaire Foundation of the Free State of Bavaria (Federal Republic of Germany), resumed its work last week with the organization of training seminars for political-administrative officials in the city of Kinshasa. It was the conference room of the parish of Saint Marc de Kingasani II in the Kimbanseke district that was the scene of the opening ceremony for this first session of 1982, organized for secretaries of urban divisions and those appointed to district secretarial offices. The regional president of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, Citizen Sakombi Ekope, visiting the districts, was represented by Citizen Kasongo Mudimbe, urban director.

Among those attending was M. G. Leicht and citizens Toto-Zita Mamvu and M'Vuanzi Lemfu, directors of the center and the seminars and municipal councilman from Kimbanseke respectively, the latter representing the head of the jurisdiction.

In his address on the occasion, the district commissioner's representative first of all welcomed all guests and then said that the organization of the first session of the year in his jurisdiction constituted a privilege for all those in the district. Center director M. G. Leicht then particularly emphasized the importance of the office of secretary in any enterprise. "If the person who wants to go far spares his mount, any entrepreneur who hopes for the success of his establishment must organize the office of secretary properly. This must be of special concern to all those who have the duty of contributing to the harmonious development of the urban administration," the speaker said. Leicht also stressed that the organization of the seminar was made possible by the moral support constantly given by urban officials to the different programs of the center.

Concluding the series of speeches, the urban director then said that the program would never have been possible without the constant paternal backing of the guide of the authentic Zairian revolution, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, who has never ceased expressing his desire to see the public administration in general and the urban administration in particular become a precious

instrument for the achievements of the objectives which the MPR has set for itself in order to ensure the well-being of the Zairian people. "There will be no more complacent little sessions from which some participants absented themselves without any plausible reason," the governor's spokesman said, before going on to announce that henceforth, the seminar director will transmit a report on the progress of every participant to the urban authorities at the close of each session, through center officials.

The current session will last two weeks.

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DEBATE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DRAWS TO CLOSE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The various reactions to our investigation published on Tuesday, 26 January, on scientific research in Zaire have caused us to begin a debate that has been going on since Tuesday, 9 February. Several aspects of the subject have been analyzed in this fruitful dialogue. In particular, the human side of the problem, the role of the ministry in charge, the socioeconomic importance of certain disciplines and the problem of protecting Zairian discoveries have been taken up one after the other in the course of the debate.

Despite the inflow of letters from occasional correspondents, most of whom repeat the same ideas as those mentioned, we are bringing this interesting debate to a close, careful to recall certain main ideas.

The sector is of cardinal importance to the development of the country, as was emphasized during the debate. But the Scientific Research Institute (IRS) has not yet played the proper role and our research workers are faced with an inadequate environment, justified by insufficient investments in the field. While recognizing the sacrifices made and the efforts put forth by the nation's officials in order to promote scientific activities, we nevertheless wish to emphasize that the task of the Executive Council remains enormous and must allocate substantial resources. We also recognize that in order to be profitable, scientific research must not only be the object of a selective policy, but also require a certain number of elements, the most important of which seems to be a national and even regional political will. In addition to this first element are two others of equal importance, to wit: real short- and long-term investment in scientific research and a system of scientific information and documentation.

We also suggest the reform and far-reaching reorganization of the Scientific Research Institute so that it will truly respond to the mission assigned to it. Finally, it is essential that our inventors be encouraged and given incentives and that their inventions be protected so that Zairian genius may be elevated to the level of the great geniuses of the world.

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PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MANPOWER URGED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Protection of National Manpower"]

[Text] During its latest weekly meeting, the Executive Council asked the state commissioner for labor and social security for strict application of legislation on the hiring of foreigners "in order to keep spending firmly within limits compatible with a revival of the economic structure and without overheating." This decision of the Executive Council is particularly fitting because despite legal provisions on the hiring of foreigners, we have the clear impression that several enterprises established in Zaire do not wish to conform to it and prefer to use foreign labor, which is too costly.

It is common to read advertisements offering jobs to expatriates even if there are competent nationals available. In fact, in keeping with the spirit of the law, priority is to be given to Zairian workers and one cannot hire expatriates except in very precise cases when specialists cannot be found locally. For the mission just entrusted to the Executive Council, the Office of State Commissioner of Labor and Social Security must do everything possible to eliminate the anarchy prevailing on the labor market, ensuring strict compliance with legislation now existing on the subject. In this way, not only will the country, which has made great efforts to train upper-level personnel, be able to use those brains and thereby relieve unemployment, but we shall also save on foreign exchange now used to pay the salaries of expatriates whose presence is not necessary in Zaire.

Protection of national manpower must therefore become a daily concern of the Office of State Commissioner of Labor and Social Security in order to guarantee work for Zairians, for it is incomprehensible why, for example, at a time when our schools are training management personnel, there should be enterprises that continue to bring in foreigners. In the face of such practices, the government, while extending its hospitality to all those who wish to work for our economic development, can no longer shut its eyes and must react in order to ensure respect for the law. It is within such a spirit that one can understand the decision of the Executive Council to examine the lists of expatriates working in state commissioners' offices and public enterprises.

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BRIEFS

SPANISH WHEAT DONATION--The arrival of the "Amalinda," a ship carrying 2,000 tons of wheat donated by the Spanish Government to the Republic of Zaire within the framework of cooperation between the two countries, was announced for Saturday, 20 February 1982, at the Matadi port. Officials from the Spanish Embassy went to Matadi in order to receive the shipment and officially turn it over to authorities from the Republic of Zaire. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Feb 82 p 7] 11,464

KALEMIA PORT DREDGING--The European Development Fund will supply 5 million UC [accounting units] to finance the dredging of the Kalemia port, within the framework of the regional transport program known as the "central corridor." This regional transport system is aimed at opening up East African countries that export goods through the port of Dar-es-Salaam, while the "northern corridor" involves those shipping goods through Mombassa, Kenya. The decision to finance the work was made at a conference in Brussels from 17 to 20 February, attended by the main financial backers of the countries involved: Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. The state commissioner for transport and communications, Citizen Mananga Dintoka Pholo, head of the Zairian delegation, told AZAP that in addition to strengthening the regional importance of Kalemia, rehabilitation of the port will make it possible to ship some 30 percent of Zaire's ore through Dar-es-Salaam and thereby relieve congestion on the national railroad. In addition, the Zairian delegation made contacts for financing of the repair of the SNCZ [Zairian National Railroad Company] and 200 flatcars to transport containers for the Illebo-Kalemia line. The next meeting of ministers from countries in the central corridor will be held during the first half of April in Arusha, Tanzania. The state commissioner for transport left Brussels Tuesday evening and made an information visit to the Brussels Air Zaire offices as a guest of Citizen Mpeti, director of Air Zaire in the Belgian capital. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 7] 11,464

JUDICIAL REFORM--Citizen Bayona Ba Meya, chief magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, recommends meetings of lawyers, judges and magistrates (courts and tribunals) in order to achieve true judicial reform in Zaire in the future. Bayona made the suggestion at a working meeting he had in the chambers of the Supreme Court of Justice with members of the Council of the Order of Lawyers to the Kinshasa Court of Appeal, who were led by Mukendi wa Mulumba, president of the barristers. The meetings, which will be based on legal criticisms and

errors detected in every department, will enable all three parties to work out a specific program on certain problems in the field of law, Bayona said. In this connection, he expressed the wish that a legal journal be set up in order to publish articles noting the flaws in rulings handed down and bringing out inadequacies of the law. Mukendi told the chief magistrate of the Supreme Court of the establishment within the Kinshasa Bar of a permanent organ of consultation between the Bar and the magistracy. In order to better inform those subject to the law, Mukendi asked authorities for an office to serve as a place of free consultation for the people. The office would be staffed by lawyers. The office will function along with another information office giving informing the people of progress on their cases. The president of the Kinshasa Bar had previously expressed the concern of the Council of the Order of Lawyers over working closely with judges to ensure proper administration of justice.
[Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 27-28 Feb 82 pp 1, 7] 11,464

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